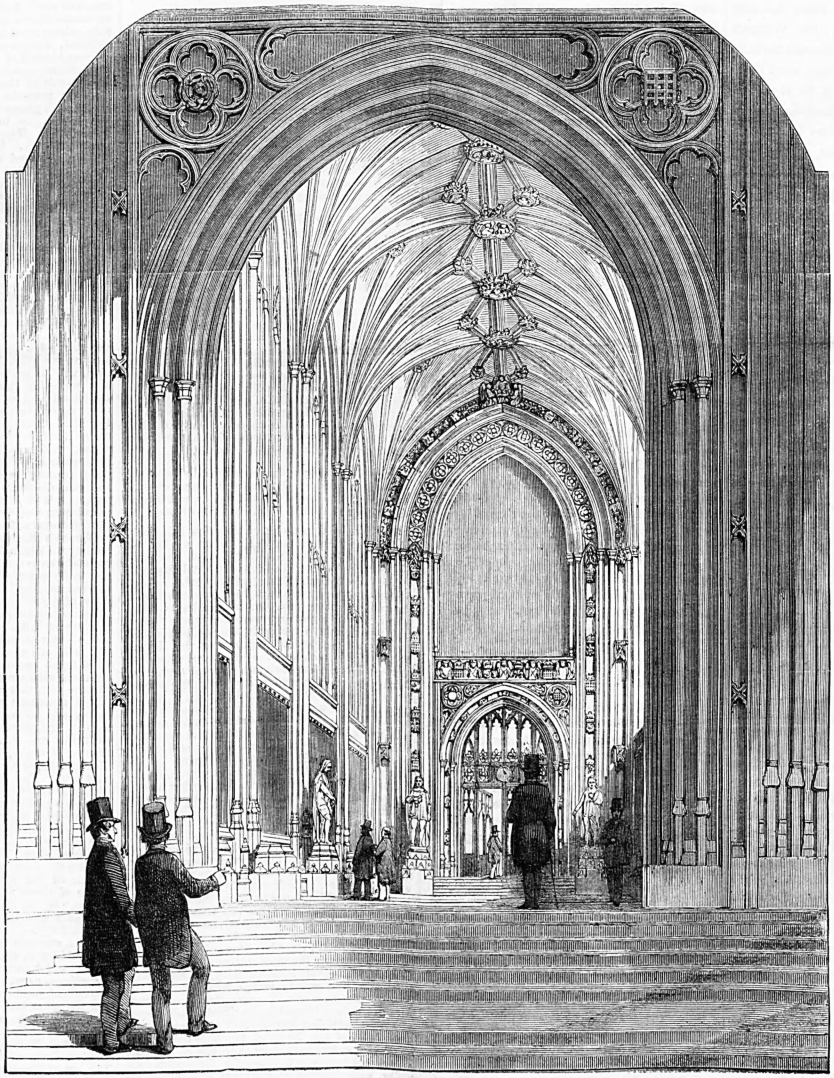
Illustrated Midland News.

No. 50.—Vol. III. [Registered at the General Post Office for Transmission Abroad.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870. Threepence, By Post Fourpence.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

To-day the broad entrance to the Houses of Parliament is as quiet as it appears in the picture which we have placed in the centre of this page. Lords and Commons are gone. The reporters have escaped from the gallery, and many of them are away to swell the ranks of special correspondents on the banks of the Rhine, or to watch the complex phenomena of revolutionary and patriotic fever in the streets of Paris. "Strangers" no longer gaze at their toes in those fretted and painted corridors, awaiting for hours their turn to hear the fag end of a debate. Westminster Hall is deserted. The very excitement which exists abroad serves but to render the quietude of this building the more notable. Sight-seers and police-constables are the only persons to be seen now mounting the flight of steps which are made to form the foreground of this sketch, or lingering about the stages. And who are the sight-seers in the remaining days of this month of August, whose almost purposeless curiosity will take them into the long passages beyond the Gothic door through which the gentleman in white trousers and frock-coat is entering in the furthermost perspective of our picture? People who have the chance to make holiday are not at home. Those who have anything to do or anything to think about in London are deeply engaged in their own affairs, or waiting for the successive editions of the morning or evening papers. Londoners are drawn to the Houses of Parliament by their interest in current affairs too frequently during the session to care to turn their footsteps in that direction now that the Queen's Speech has been read and the business of the nation has ceased to be transacted there. The only visitors will be provincials running to London by excursion train, and the hapless foreigners who have escaped from their own countries because of the war. Our artist's estimate of the number of stragglers to be seen at a given time upon the steps and landing is six, and that is a liberal calculation. For just now even the Law Courts are closed. Lord Penzance, appellants, respondents and co-respondents, chief-justices, judges, and barristers are dispersed in all directions; and at this momentous time, when the fate of empires hangs in the balance, the British Halls of Council are deserted. Ah, what scenes have been witnessed within those Halls, even in the short period since Mr. Barry saw his work so far completed that the apartments were considered habitable by her Majesty's cousins: the Peers, and the people's representatives: the Commons! The memory of the Englishmen of our generation is filled with incidents. This was the nineteenth session. When Queen Victoria opened the new Houses of Parliament in February, 1852, she did not pass under the lofty arches which our artist has so well depicted, for there was the Royal entrance, new and specially designed for the occasions of her Majesty's visit, through the base of the tall, graceful, gilded Victoria Tower. The story of British legislation since February, 1852, is the history of politics since the enactment of Free Trade. That nineteen years is a lesson to the world. Nearly all civilized nations are occupied, in the quiet seasons of honest and unbiassed deliberation, in considering successively some of the problems which our statesmen have solved, or hope that they have solved. There is one lesson which might have been learned of us ere this, and the result would have been the saving now, of fearful cost and misery. British politicians, however much they may differ among themselves, are agreed almost to a man in a line of policy with respect to neighbouring and distant nations.



WESTMINSTER HALL.

ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWSPAPER ONE PENNY

which, were the same policy pursued by others, would render war between civilized peoples no longer possible. Nations, looking at international matters as they are regarded by the English Representatives and the English people, would go to war no more. But our text, the engraving on the first page, needs not lead us within the portals wherefrom Great Britain is governed. The artist takes us no further than Westminster Hall, whose history is far from identical with that of the rooms in which Peers and Commons meet. Those interiors are but of yesterday—this is of nearly eight centuries ago. The mighty Gothic span—the widest in the world unsupported by columns—which leads up to those steps, and which opens on the right hand into the national Courts of Judicature, is as ancient as the Palace is modern. The broad space in which crowds collect in exciting times to see the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition pass into the House at four o'clock, rang, whilom, with the footsteps of the Norman Kings. Queen Victoria saw the erection of the beautiful but too frail Gothic pile that joins itself to Westminster Hall—but Westminster Hall itself was built by William Rufus. Alexander III. of Scotland was entertained at a royal banquet under the arches in 1260; Sir William Wallace was tried and condemned there in 1305; Edward IV. held Christmas revel there in 1483; the Thames flooded it in 1717, and flowed in again in 1791 to such an extent that the lawyers and barristers had to be rowed away in boats. In 1802, £13,000 was spent upon its restoration, and in 1849 it underwent a good deal of repair and renovation in order to fit it to be attached to the new Houses of Parliament. Yet the great, wide, noble Hall is to all intents and purposes the same which Henry de Yeveley, King Rufus's architect, erected in 1097, and its dimensions—239 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high—remain the same. It was a happy suggestion of reverence for the ancient and the memorable which led to the conjunction of the new Parliament Houses with the ancient and venerable Westminster Hall, and prompted the nation, even when it had committed itself to the spending of two millions sterling upon a new house of assembly for its legislators, not to decree the demolition of the pile erected by the son of William the Conqueror.

NEW-STREET RAILWAY STATION, BIRMINGHAM.

"GOING NORTH."

The visitor has lost one of the sights of Birmingham who has not spent a quarter of an hour on the bridge at New-street station, watching the preparations for the departure of a train on one of the many great lines of travel radiating from this important centre of railway communication. Our artist, on page 105 of this number, has depicted the most lively and interesting scene of the drama. In five minutes more the London and North Western train will be off North. The platform is crowded with passengers, porters, news-boys, and luggage. The traffic between Birmingham and the great towns of North Britain is enormous. Every day in the week the traveller has eleven chances of starting from this station for Edinburgh, and eleven times in the twenty-four hours does that platform present a spectacle of activity and commotion such as would have led our predecessors of fifty years ago to believe that the population were hastening to desert the town. There are not many pictures of real life so full of interest as a gathering of this sort. The departure of an excursion train is a lively spectacle, but there the minds of the travellers are narrowed down to the one object of holiday-making. In any other assembly of people at a particular place there is generally a singleness of purpose animating the mass which detracts from the incident of the romance. But this concentration of persons of all ages, sexes, and conditions upon the narrow stage in front of the carriage doors is suggestive of a hundred phases of the drama of human life. For each individual passenger has a separate motive for setting out upon this particular journey, and if we could know and follow up the story of each, if we could fathom the thoughts of young and old, of good and evil, of rich and poor, if we could enter into their hopes and fears, to be realised and not to be realised, and follow each one home on this side and that of the great main artery of travel, seeing what welcome they meet with, what life they enter upon, what enterprise they engage in, we should want never another three-volume novel to read for many a day to come. As it is, though each one's secret is not revealed, there is tell-tale character in the faces, the gait, the manner, the undisguisable mood of the throng just leaving us—and more than half the phenomena of life, grave and gay, happy and prosperous, or downcast and hopeless, consist in character. The incidents of the future life of these people are hidden, but the mode of it is in some measure made manifest to the idler standing on the bridge, watching with our artist the making ready for the start. And when the train is gone the stranger will look round him upon this remarkable railway station, and acknowledge that there is none other like it. The dimensions of that wonderful span of iron and glass forming the roof, absolutely without supports except the rows of columns and pillars at the extreme sides of the station, 212 feet apart, are such as have never been attempted elsewhere. There is not another expanse of roof like it, without intermediate bearings, in the world. Six railways (some of which have been amalgamated) run into this station. The roof covers four platforms, ten lines of rails, and a carriage way; and the platforms are a quarter of a mile long. The vast expanse of roof springs from forty-five columns on each side. It is 1,100 feet long, 212 feet wide, and 80 feet high. Each of those thirty-six light and fragile-looking iron ribs encompassing the semicircle of the span weighs twenty-five tons. The pillars which bear the burden of them weigh five tons twelve cwt. each. There is 120,000 feet of glass in the roof, weighing 115 tons, and 92,120 feet of iron, weighing 1,400 tons. Those enormous ribs were raised by means of travelling stages, and the last of them was fixed on the anniversary of the day when the first was set in its place. If the great amount of traffic passing through New-street Station, and the manner in which so many of the principal lines in the country converge to this point, bear a natural relation to the size, population and importance of the town, no less marked and appropriate is the connection between the construction of this extraordinary station and the preminence of Birmingham in engineering and constructive art.

LITERATURE.

Wayside Sketches in Prose and Verse. By Edward Legge. London: J. C. Hotten.

These are the first fruits of a kindly nature and a somewhat melancholy imagination. Mr. Legge sits in the shadow of disappointment and pens some of his best lines, but he does not altogether discard the genial sunshine. "On Southsea Beach," for example, has the ring of joy and hope in it, and there is a trumpet sound in "Gut of Harness." But it is in recounting the sorrows of disappointed love, and the miseries of London outcasts, that Mr. Legge seems to take an especial though sad delight. Of this class of poem "In the Season" is certainly the best.

'Twas just above the Bridge—
  There! where the eddies rise—
She leapt the bank, and then she sank,—
  See there, Sirs? there she lies!
This is the way that every day
  Some poor mortal dies.
Here's a public—carry her in;
  And, for God's sake, cover her eyes!

There is a tender thread of human sympathy running through the whole of Mr. Legge's work, whether it be prose or verse. Here and there we come upon evidence of hurry and carelessness as to the fitness of words, here and there an idea is sacrificed to the exigencies of rhyme. A pressman's training has its advantages and its drawbacks. The experience of a reporter's life developes the perceptive faculties, gives rapidity of composition, but it also induces a disregard for the careful study and revision necessary for success in authorship. We speak feelingly xpon this point and we strongly commend it to the watchful consideration of Mr. Legge. "Wayside Sketches" is one of the best *first* books of its kind we have met with. It is modest, unpretentious, and full of promise. Mr. Legge's future is in his own hands. If he selects to be successful as a writer of light verse in a kindred style to that of Brough and Locker he may achieve success with comparative ease; and with care and patience he may delve deeper, and at some future day hit upon a vein of pure gold. We need not say that we heartily wish him success. For some years we have watched his career locally, and we think he is right in venturing upon a broader field of action. We commend his book more particularly to his friends in Worcester. Nothing is more encouraging to a young author than to find his work selling, and four shillings and sixpence is no very great sum, even by way of tribute to a young author. But we promise his friends full value for their money.

A Run Through South Wales, *via* the London and North-Western Railway. By J. P. Douglas. Shrewsbury: J. O. Sandford, High-street.

Thousands and tens of thousands of our neighbours in the principality of Wales never heard the railway whistle and never saw a train. They live in a comparatively thinly populated district, and the net-work of lines will let large districts through the spaces. But if local traffic is but partially served, English tourists in Wales have not much to complain of in the matter of railway accommodation. The intermediate blanks are wide, and stray towns are left very much out in the cold; but the iron roads run with so much the less deviation from point to point, and carry the wayfarer so much the more directly to his destination, and to centres of interest on his way. From the Midland Counties the run to Newport, to Swansea, and to Tenby, by the London and North-Western Railway is very straight and quick. Mr. Douglas, in this handy little book, acts as guide to the traveller into South Wales by that line and its tributaries. Perhaps there is in this method of producing a guide-book a something of partiality to one particular company of public carriers, but on the other hand there is an advantage. Whenever one railway company will take you comfortably from the beginning to the end of your journey you will not be wise to run off that company's line. The route is laid down with an eye to system and completeness, and its plan will help you properly to do your duty by your tour. So long as you follow this rule, and explore South Wales by the aid of the London and North-Western Railway, Mr. Douglas will afford you valuable assistance. He sets you down first at Shrewsbury, gossiping pleasantly about the old town and its neighbourhood; and if you like you may get out at nearly every station on your way, and he will be your chaperone. At length he accompanies you to Swansea, to Llanelly, and to Tenby, and when you have done those interesting bits of south coast, he takes you along westward to Aberystwith. For all this pleasant travelling you will want no other guide than Mr. Douglas's book and his capital railway map.

Home-made Wines: How to Make and Keep Them. By G. Vine. London: Groombridge and Sons.

Mr. Vine seeks to disabuse our minds of the popular prejudice against home-made wines. Acknowledging that there is some ground for scepticism as to the quality of this form of ardent liquor, he contends that a little more skill and method will produce good drinkable wines. On the subject of fermentation he is strong, and we commend his instructions to all notable housewives. His recipes follow next. They are numerous, and appear lucid. He gives full directions for the making of nearly forty sorts of wine.

Handbook and Guide to Sudbury. By W. W. Hodgson. Sudbury: James Wright, Market-hill.

Gainsborough's birthplace must have an interest for all Englishmen who care for art or for the reputation of the English School. From that quaint, ancient town of the east came forth the father of modern landscape painting, and one of the masters of portrait painting when English portraiture was in its glory. Mr. Hodgson has very well told the history and present story of Sudbury in this little handbook. As a guide it is very complete in a small compass, and we believe very correct. The concluding chapter, anent the flowers, birds, butterflies, and fossil shells of Sudbury is very interesting. Travellers in the eastern counties should spare a day to explore Sudbury and its vicinity, and furnish themselves with a copy of Mr. Hodgon's book.

Indian Records; with a commercial view of the relations between the British Government and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behur, and Orissa. London: G. Bubb, 167, New Broad Street.

We have been in no hurry to review this book, which has lain on our table many weeks. It appeared to us that rather too much was being made of the case of his highness Synd Munsoor Ullee, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. In our editorial capacity we had been nauseated with the subject. Our table has been laden over and over again with newspapers we never saw before and never wish to see again, containing inspired leading articles on the claims of this Indian Prince. We wondered, at first, to whom we were indebted for such an unusual influx of third-rate London and obscure country papers, but after a time we grew familiar with them, for they have been very similar in character, and have all had an article somewhere, inside or outside, marked with blue pencil to ensure attention. Wherever the blue pencil mark appeared, there, most surely, would be found the name of the Nawab Nazim in large type, and there would the editor be seen, in the spirit, floundering among figures and historic incidents of the East which he did not understand. The upshot of each article was an appeal to public opinion to press upon Government the right and justice of listening to the claim of H. H. Synd Munsoor Ullee. This book is the same story, made very long and tedious. It pretends to be what it is not. Professing to be an historical work, it is nothing but a brief for the plaintiff, in the Prince's claims against the British Government. In order to force those claims upon public attention thousands of pounds must have been spent, while the Prince has been enjoying himself in this country in the most costly and extravagant fashion. The story is briefly this: the East India Company, at a certain period, agreed to pay the Nawabs Nazim a certain sum annually, and that sum was reduced from time to time in consequence of events involving questions of the conduct and good faith of the Nawabs, till it is now not by any means so large as it used to be, and H. H. S. M. Ullee now presents a claim for the original annuity, with interest and arrears, amounting, we believe, to something not very far short of the annual revenue of the British Empire. We may have overstated the figure, but the amount is quite princely and quite eastern. We know nothing of the merits of the claim, and we are not prepared to accept the muddled and *exparte* statement of the Nawab's historian. Mr. Gladstone is an honest man; let the Prince go to him with a good case, and we believe he will have all justice, without the aid of an artificially stimulated public opinion.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

The month is slipping away; the war engrosses nearly all time, space, and thought—let us dispose of our batch of magazines quite briefly. They are the last parcel, for a long period to come we fear, that will not be, like the newspapers, crowded full of war subjects. It seems strange to scan these many tables of contents and not to find an article about France, Prussia, Spain, Prince Hohenzollern, or the "situation." We will be thankful when the day comes that the like may be said again, and more leisure shall be left us to wander with the contributors of monthly papers over an indifferent range of pleasant discursive subjects. Here is the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, innocent, as we have said, of continental hostilities, discoursing kindly over half-cheerful half-melancholy recollections of Mark Lemon, sparkingly over reminiscences of Sydney Smith, severely upon the administrative qualities of Mr. Ayrton as the First Commissioner of Works, discursively upon the season—the "London Season"—of 1870, judicially upon the author and critics of "Lothair," learnedly on the solemn game of croquet; while Mr. H. Sutherland Edwards (gone to the war since these chapters of his novel were put in type), and Mr. Blanchard Jerrold continue their widely different but closely characteristic stories of "Malvina," and "The Vagabond." An excellent number it is altogether. Happy is the man who can tear himself away from the turmoil of the hour to read the pages from beginning to end, not regretting, but rather grateful, that its writers talk not as those who have "heard of battles." Next to the *Gentleman's* on our table lies *Belgravia*, wherein Miss Braddon goes on, without quite satisfying ourselves—ardent admirers of of her early novels—with her new story, "Fenton's Quest." It wants the clever authoress's freshness of vision and fertility of poetic thoughtfulness, and it shows too much of the fiction-maker's machinery. Yet it has some remarkably natural and truthful passages. Miss Braddon's least happy efforts in art have never half warranted the spirit in which the reviewers have attacked her. And let us be duly thankful to her for conducting a good readable magazine. Mr. Sala, whose hand in current literature is always welcome, discourses here of Mr. Pickwick, and delivers himself of some wise and far-seeing bits of criticism—notably in his delicate perception of the growth of the Pickwickian characters from amusing puppets into genuine human beings as the work proceeded in the hands of the master. We hasten on to the next periodical. It is *Macmillan's Magazine*, wise, earnest, almost solemn, Scotch. We meet Mr. Trollope in so many places, and he seems so out-of-place and unexpected within the buff covers of *Macmillan*, that we confess we have not read the prolific novelist's first twelve chapters of "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite." In *St. Paul's* or the *Cornhill*, we should read him first; but we look in *Macmillan* for metaphysical articles and dissertations on political economy, and pass over the romance. This time there is no metaphysics, and we are not intemperately addicted to Professor Seeley's political economy. The article we like in this month's *Macmillan*—the gem of the number—is the brief paper by Mr. Arthur Helps—"A. H."—in memoriam of the late Lord Clarendon. Those who admired the late Foreign Secretary at a distance, no less than those who have an affection for the Earl of Clarendon as a man, will be grateful to Mr. Helps—who knew him well—for this appreciative epitaph on a statesman and a gentleman who has left not many equals behind him. *Place aux dames.* Miss Faithfull's monthly, the *Victoria Magazine*, now comes to the fore. The poem with which it opens, "Man and his World," by C. H. Butterworth, is too ambitious, and the lines want reading back three or four times before we can discover how they are intended to scan. "Will She Fail?" for a story with a moral purpose, is clever and interesting. To that follows a long report of a discussion on "Women's Rights" at the Victoria Discussion Society, in which Miss Faithfull and her endsfri certainly have the best of the argument.—Every month Messrs Cassell, Petter, and Galpin pour a flood of reading into the market, and it is generally of a good and valuable sort. In *Cassell's Magazine* continues, but does not yet conclude, "Man and Wife." In these chapters of the keen and vivid romance is the high-wrought melodramatic story of Hester Dethridge, conceived with much ingenuity, told with rare force, but eked out with a certain amount of improbability. For the rest, this much improved and carefully edited magazine provides pleasant, wholesome essays and poems selected with taste and judgment. The others of the parcel from the same publisher are *Cassell's Popular Educator*, *The Household Guide*, and *The Book of Birds*, each of which takes very high rank indeed in its department. The *Educator* we cannot praise too highly or recommend too strongly; *The Book of Birds* is a really beautiful and valuable illustrated ornithologial work; and *The Household Guide* supersedes half the domestic books of the day.—For what is called "Sunday Reading," the editor of *Our Own Fireside* provides judiciously. Among the most interesting articles is a memoir of one of the brightest, though shortest-lived, lights of these midland counties, "Poor Kirke White," by the Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale.—The mechanic who takes an interest in his work is provided with a most valuable helper, as engrossing as a romance to the lover of the practical and the dabbler in engineering, in the *English Mechanic*, which comes out weekly with the cheap periodicals, as well as monthly. It is half full of pictures of mechanical and scientific apparatus, and the other half is the concentration of useful knowledge of the sort indicated in the title of the publication. The *English Mechanic* has just incorporated *Scientific Opinion*, having previously swallowed up several other mechanical periodicals. The last publication we shall mention this week is *Hardwicke's Science Gossip*, containing a large number of brief scientific articles neatly illustrated.

Rosseter's Hair Restorer is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

Gentlemen, desirous of having their Linens dressed to perfection, should supply their Laundresses with the "Glenfield Starch," which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying alike to the senses of sight and touch. [710

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Death by Lightning.—During a severe storm on Thursday evening Mr. John Dodd, a farmer at Weton, near Carlisle, was struck dead by lightning whilst standing in the porch of his house.

New York Conference of Christians.—In consequence of the war, the New York committee has decided to postpone the general conference of Christians of all nations, which was to have been held in that city in the month of September.

American Germans.—A meeting of Germans at St. Louis on the 19th of July adopted an address to be telegraphed to the North German Parliament, and pledged 500,000 dollars towards a German American fund of 1,000,000 for pensions for the present war.

Gad's Hill Place, the residence of Charles Dickens, was on Friday brought to the hammer by Messrs. Norton and Co. It does not appear to have excited much competition, and was knocked down to Mr. Charles Dickens, son of the deceased author, for £8,100.

The Provincial Daily Press.—Our Newcastle contemporary published the following statement on Tuesday:—The great interest taken by the public of this district in the progress of the war, may be estimated by the fact that we published yesterday 40,000 copies of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle.*

The new public park at Moss Side, Manchester, named the Alexandra, in honour of the Princess of Wales, was formally opened to the public on Saturday. The park covers 60 acres, and has cost £60,000. This is the first park in Manchester of which the expense is defrayed out of the municipal funds.

Sir H. Edwards was put upon his trial on Friday at York assizes for bribery at the Beverley election in 1868. The case was found to be based upon illegal and utterly untenable evidence; and the Solicitor General, who conducted the prosecution, threw up the case. A verdict of "not guilty" was then returned, amidst much cheering.

Canadian Rifle Volunteers.—His Royal Highness Prince Arthur has forwarded £20, through Colonel Elphinstone, towards the subscription now being raised at the Mansion-house for prizes to the Canadian Rifle Volunteers, in recognition of the valour displayed by them in defending the frontier of the Dominion against the late Fenian raid.

A great popular demonstration took place in Dublin on Monday evening in favour of the French; bands, playing French and Fenian tunes, continually traversed the streets, followed by thousands, keeping military step and time. Crowds hissed violently as they passed the office of the *Mail,* where placards announcing the Prussian victories were displayed.

The Railways and the War.—The Eastern of France Railway Company has organised a staff of 600 platelayers, carpenters, and smiths, to secure the repair of its own and other railways which may be injured during the war; the Eastern of France Company had also undertaken to work such Prussian railways as might fall into the hands of the French.

On the 2nd of May the Liverpool ship Hackmatac, laden with a general cargo' while making for Hanian Straits, struck upon a reef, and the following morning was boarded by a strong force of pirates. Resistance would have been futile. The crew and passengers, the latter Chinese, escaped to the shore. After plundering the vessel the crew destroyed it.

Social Science Congress.—The preparations for the annual Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, from the 21st to the 28th of September, are in an advanced state, the appointment of Presidents and special questions for discussion being already complete. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland will preside over the Association, and deliver his inaugural address on the first evening of the meeting.

The visit of the Volunteer Engineers on Monday to the School of Military Engineering at Chatham was replete with interest, not only from the number and variety of the military engineering works so carefully explained and illustrated, but also on account of the practical attacking operations carried on by the Engineer Volunteer Corps in conjunction with the troops in garrison. The enthusiasm displayed by the Volunteers on their departure showed how heartily they appreciated the attention and courtesies they had received from the Royal Engineers.

French Prisoners at Frankfort.—A correspondent at Frankfort writing on Saturday, says:—Yesterday 490 French prisoners passed through our town. Some 20,000 persons met them at the railway station. There were some Zouaves and Turcos among them; the rest belonged to the 74th Regiment. They were treated just like our soldiers, and got plenty of beer, sausages, and cigars,. All of them gratefully accepted these with the exception of one old captain, who remained sulky and refused everything. The Turcos then began a regular traffic, and were followed therein by the soldiers. They offered their epaulettes for sale, and then the buttons of their coats, when they saw there were good customers for them at liberal prices. When they left they gave a loud cheer for Frankfort.

The London and County Banking Company.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on the 4th inst., at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, London, Mr. William Campion Jones in the chair. The report showed a balance of net profit amounting to £83,285 6s. 11d. The usual dividend of 6 per cent. was declared, with a bonus of 2½ per cent. for the half-year, free of income-tax. This is at the rate of 17 per cent. per annum, and it leaves a balance of £7,181 to carry forward. Mr. Wm. Burmester, after fifteen years service, was relieved, at his own urgent request, of the office of trustee, on account of his advanced age, and Mr. Frederick Harrison, a director, was elected in his place. The remuneration of the auditors was increased from £100 to £150 per annum. Thanks were voted to the Board of Directors and to the Chairman. The balance-sheet will be found in our advertising columns.

THE WAR.

We concluded our summary of the progress of the war last week with the news of the French attack on Saarbruck, and the victory of the Imperial forces. It was the first battle, and fortune smiled for the moment on the French arms. Since then the tables have been turned. This has been an evil and almost a disastrous week for France. It began with a defeat at Weissenburg. Of the hostile encounters of the two armies nothing is known for some days after the event, except by official telegrams. The Prussian report of the battle was as follows:—

> A brilliant but bloody victory has been achieved by the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, under the eyes of his Royal Highness. The occasion was the storming of Weissenburg and of Geis Hill in the rear of that town. The troops engaged on the German side were regiments of the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian Army Corps and Second Army Corps of Bavaria, and on the French side the division of General Douay, belonging to the corps of Marshal M'Mahon. The French were repulsed and dispersed, leaving behind their encampment. General Douay was killed, and over 500 unwounded prisoners, including many Turcos, fell into the hands of the Prussians. One piece of artillery was also captured. On the German side General Kirkbach was grazed by a shot. The King's Grenadier Guards and the 50th Regiment suffered severely.

This is the French official account:—

> Three regiments of General Douay's division and a brigade of light cavalry were attacked this morning at Wissemburg by very superior forces massed in the woods which adjoin the Lauter. The troops resisted the enemy's attack for several hours, and then fell back on the Col du Pigonnier, adjoining the road to Bitche. General Abel Douay was killed, and one of our guns, the horses having been killed and the carriage broken, fell into the enemy's hands. Marshall M'Mahon is concentrating the troops at his command on the spot.

These were but trifling preliminary events; they have been quite cast into the shade by the great battle of Woerth and Forbach, fought on Saturday, ending in the defeat of Marshal M'Mahon by the Crown Prince of Prussia, with tremendous losses on both sides. The following are Prince Frederick William's telegrams announcing his triumph:—

BATTLE-FIELD, NEAR WOERTH.

> **Saturday, August 6, 4-30 p.m.**—Victorious battle near Woerth. I have completely defeated Marshal M'Mahon, with the greater part of his army. The French were driven back to Bitsche.
>
> **6 p.m.**—In the victorious battle over M'Mahon, whose corps had been reinforced by divisions of General De Failly's and Marshal Canrobert's corps, two eagles, six mitrailleuses, and about 30 cannon were captured. The number of prisoners made by us is, on a first calculation, upwards of 4,000. General Bose is wounded. General Kirchbach commanded a corps. Heavy losses were sustained on both sides.

Then followed the intelligence that the French army was retiring along its whole line, and in full retreat to the interior. Even Saarbruck, which was captured by them a few days before, they had to evacuate, but before their departure they set fire to the town, and in their retreat they assisted the conflagration by throwing explosive shells from the neighbouring hills. According to a more recent Prussian account of the great battle:—

> The French loss was at least 5,000 men *hors de combat,* amongst whom were many officers; 6,000 prisoners were also taken. The army of MacMahon, in their flight, left behind them their entire baggage, many cannons, and two railway trains with provisions. Our cavalry in the pursuit came upon many thousand fugitive stragglers, who had thrown away their arms. The loss on our side was between 3,000 and 4,000 men *hors de combat.* The enemy retreated in the greatest commotion, and eneavoured to make a stand at Niederbronn with artillery; but the position was captured by Bavarian troops. The enemy retreated on the road to Bitsche. The Wurtemberg Cavalry took a quantity of stores and four guns near Reichshoffen. Dead and wounded strewed the line of retreat. Haguenau is occupied by us, having been deserted by the enemy. Saargemünd is occupied by us, and we have taken possession of Forbach, after a slight encounter.

The *Standard* French correspondent was at Metz while the battle was being fought, and on the field after the retreat of the army. We make a few extracts from his diary:—

> Knocked up by fatigue, overcome by excitement, scarcely able to stand, how shall I narrate in a few words the fearful spectacle I have partly witnessed? At an early hour yesterday (Saturday) morning the Prussian army, 15,000 men strong, arrived near Forbach, and met General Frossard's second *corps d'armée,* three divisions, commanded by Generals Verge, Battaile, Laveauneupet, and a division of cavalry, commanded by General Litcheliss; two divisions of three batteries each with General Gagneur in command were also in the field, and, with the mitrailleuses worked by the artillery, present in the action. The battle lasted all day. The French soldiers have sustained the tremendous shock of that large Prussian army with a courage and devotion worthy of Spartans. Several times during the day they have taken the offensive, notwithstanding the immense slaughter made in their ranks. Feats of bravery, *actions d'eclats,* are to be counted by hundreds. I cannot describe the sanguinary carnage. Whole regiments were disappearing on both sides in the middle of the smoke, and when a glimpse could be got, half of the soldiers had fallen bravely. The losses are enormous on the Prussian side. The *corps d'armée,* of General Frossard is nearly destroyed. The Prussians were completely victorious at eight o'clock p m. Forbach is a heap of ashes. A locomotive is taking us back to Metz. The Prussians are advancing on St. Avold on one side and Saarguemines on the other.
>
> A heap of French correspondents were all day in the battle field; we fear that two of them, who were lodging at an inn between Spicheren and Forbach, have been taken between the fires of the two armies, as they were missing when I left. I have gathered a few facts of that battle, most sanguinary on both sides. The Prussians were posted amongst the woods of Haguenau, and commenced a fearful artillery fire on the French columns; it was soon replied to by M'Mahon, his full strength being nearly 3 ,000 men; the Prussians numbering about 100,000 men. The contest was horrible, the mitrailleuses made a fearful havoc of Prussian regiments, who disappeared to make place for new ones. On the other side the enemy's artillery was making a real carnage in the French ranks; Turcos, Zouaves, and troops of the line fought heroically—three against one; repeated charges of cavalry were unable to take any advantage, four regiments of Cuirassiers having to retire each time with great losses. The struggle lasted nearly all day, and concluded by the entire repulse of M'Mahon's troops, after a most disastrous contest. The losses are enormous on both sides. An officer just come back tells me he saw in the field near 30,000 Prussians killed or wounded; even with their number so out of proportion, the French have not lost so much—but they are defeated, they are repulsed. Consternation is spread on all faces; all these reverses were so unexpected, the blow so rapid, that it seems incomprehensible, especialy to people unconcerned with military tactics and warlike operations. *Tout n'est pas perdu,* it is said, and I firmly hope so, but the defeat of the French, at the beginning of the campaign, must have already seemed all over Europe as one of those calamities which tends to give to civilisation and liberalism a retrograde movement.

The *Times* correspondent at Paris telegraphed on Tuesday:—

> It is positively ascertained at the Ministry of War in Paris that Marshal MacMahon had only 35,000 men, and that the Prussians numbered 140,000.

While all was doubt and uncertainty and vague rumours in France on Sunday, the Emperor telegraphed undisguised news of the disaster which had befallen McMahon's division. These are the principal items in his Majesty's telegrams, dated Saturday and Sunday:—

> On the other side of the Saar an engagement commenced about one o'clock. It did not appear to be very serious, when little by little masses of the enemy considerably increased without, however, obliging the second corps to retreat. It was only between six and seven o'clock in the evening that the masses of the enemy becoming continually more compact, the second corps and the regiments which supported it, retired on the heights.
>
> **Metz, August 7, 12.30 a.m.**—Marshal M'Mahon has lost a battle. General Frossard, on the Saar, has been compelled to fall back. The retreat is being effected in good order. All may be regained.
>
> **Metz, August 7, 6 a.m.**—In yesterday's engagement at Forbach, west of Saarbruck, only the third army corps was engaged, supported by two divisions of other corps. At five o'clock the Prussians appeared to be repulsed, and to have abandoned the attack, but a fresh corps arriving from Werden on the Saar obliged General Frossard to retreat.

The French Chambers were summoned on Monday. Minister issued a proclamation declaring Paris to be in a state of siege, and appealed to the patriotism of the people to sustain and encourage the Government and the army, and to have confidence in the future. The Empress, who arrived at Paris at five o'clock on Monday morning, met the Council of Ministers, and issued the following proclamation:—

> Frenchmen,—The opening of the war has not been in our favour. Our arms have suffered a check. Let us be firm under this reverse, and let us hasten to repair it. Let there be among us but a single party, that of France, but a single flag, the flag of our national honour. I come in your midst. Faithful to my mission and to my duty, you will see me first where danger threatens to defend the flag of France. I call upon all good citizens to preserve order; to disturb it would be to conspire with our enemies.
>
> Eugenie.

The excitement in the streets of Paris was immense, but all political differences seemed merged in the one desire to turn the tide of war upon the enemies of France. The Minister of War made the following report to the Empress Regent on Monday:—

> The forts and the *enceinte* of the capital will soon be capable of sustaining a regular siege. The gaps in the army may be immediately filled up by sending to the army 150,000 men taken from various arms of the service. These, together with the class of 1869, the National Guard Mobile, and Reserve and Free Corps will form 200,000 defenders. All the necessary muskets for arming them are ready, and there would remain 1,000,000 in reserve.

General Changarnier presented himself at Metz on Tuesday, to offer his services, it was believed to the Emperor, with whom he had a long interview. It was announced in the official French journals on Tuesday that Marshal Bazaine has now under his command an army of 130,000 men, consisting of 50,000 of his own Army Corps, who have not yet been engaged, 30,000 of General Ladmirault's corps, 25,000 men of Frossard's, and the Imperial Guard, 25,000 strong. Marshal MacMahon has a corps of 59,000 men at Saverne, and Marshal Canrobert 50,000 at Nancy. In all 230,000 men. The *Temps* announced that the chief command of the army would be transferred to Marshal Bazaine, and that General Trochu will replace Marshal Lebœuf as Major-General.

The announcement of the return of the Prince Imperial to Paris on Tuesday was incorrect; his Imperial Highness was still at Metz on Wednesday. The war news up to Thursday noon was marked by no fresh incident of importance. The French commanders, it appeared, had, by very strenuous exertions, in a great measure recovered, strengthed, and fortified their position. Marshal Bazaine had assumed the command-in-chief. Marshal MacMahon had rallied his forces and fallen back upon Nancy. General Changarnier was attached to the staff at head-quarters. The latest German reports of the battle of Woerth declared that the French losses were 10,000 killed and wounded, besides the large number of prisoners. The total French loss to the present time is estimated at 18,000.

The latest telegrams before we went to press contained some particulars of the battle of Woerth. It appears that great heroism was displayed by the corps of M'Mahon in the disastrous battle of Woerth. The French charged the Prussian line eleven times, each time breaking it, but always finding a mass of fresh troops behind. Nearly all M'Mahon's staff were killed, and the Marshal himself, having been fifteen hours in the saddle, was unhorsed, and fell fainting into a ditch, where he was discovered by a soldier, who revived him with some brandy and water from his gourd. The Marshal then directed the retreat of the *debris* of his corps on foot. The French suffered very much from the superiority of the Prussian Infantry in the steadiness and accuracy of their fire. Marshal Bazain has the general control of operations, although the Emperor still retains the command in chief. The Mediterranean squadron left Brest on Sunday for an unknown destination. Three journalists are supposed to have been killed in the recent engagement. It was said that Edmond About was seen on Monday evening, making his way to Saverne on foot.

THE STATE OF FRANCE.

The disaster of the 6th instant has brought about a political crisis in Paris. The city was almost in a state of revolution on Tuesday. The whole of Paris seems to have expected that the meeting of the Chambers would be the signal for an outbreak. The courtyard of the Tuileries was filled with lancers and dragoons; the great expanse of the Place de la Concorde was covered by a surging crowd, the cavalry were charging the excited people, who in turn were clamouring for arms; and all the neighbouring streets were filled with fierce blouses, held back only by the swords of the troopers. A part of the Garde Nationale, when summoned to join in the task of keeping order, flatly refused, and throwing down their arms declared that they would not leave the barracks, since their duty was not to fight their fellow citizens, but to go to the front, and do battle with the invaders of France. In the Corps Legislatif M. Ollivier proposed the organisation of the Garde Nationale Sédentaire, composed of men between twenty-five and thirty, over all the country; the incorporation of the Garde Nationale Mobile with the army in campaign; and the immediate levy of the class 1870. In reply to the excited interruptions of members he said: "If the Chamber does not think us worthy of its confidence, let the vote be put!" In reply M. Latoue-du-Moulin demanded that the authority be withdrawn from the Ministers and entrusted to General Trochu. To the motion of the War Minister, M. Jules Favre insisted upon proposing an amendment demanding the armament of the National Guard of Paris and of all France according to the law of 1851; that the Chamber should take in hand all authority, and that a commission of Government be chosen from amongst its members with the object of driving the enemy from French soil. The President declared that the second proposition cannot be put to the vote—it was unconstitutional. M. Jul Favre defended his motion by pointing out the incapacity *(l'impéritie)* of the Emperor. Then M. Granier de Cassagnac rose to declare, that if he "were the Government he would drag some Deputies"—with a gesture towards the Left—"before a court-martial!" Several Deputies leaped down upon the floor. The row was terrible. M. de Gramont was bold enough to smile. M. Estancelin rushed at him. "When a man has caused the massacre of an army," cried he, "it is not for him to laugh!" M. Chevandier de Valdrôme expostulated. He was overwhelmed, surrounded, even struck, it is said. In the midst of a shameful scene, such as has rarely been beheld in a National Assembly, the President put on his hat, and suspended the sitting.

On the reassembly of the house after a quarter of an hour, in the midst of turbulence and agitation, M. Latour du Moulin presented the following order of the day: "The Chamber declaring that, in the actual state of things, the Cabinet has ceased to have its confidence, passes to the order of the day." This vote of "want of confidence" in the Ministry was carried, only six votes supporting the Ministry. The Ollivier Ministry soon after resigned and M. le Compte Palikao was charged by the Empress to form a Ministry. The Chamber on Wednesday adopted a motion "to support the defence of the country." The Ministry appointed were as follows:

> General Cousin Montauban (Count de Palikao), Minister of War; M. Chevreau, Minister of the Interior; M. Magne, Minister of Finance; M. Clément Duvernois, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture; Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, Minister of Marine; Baron Jérôme David, Minister of Public Works; Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Grandperret, Minister of Justice; M. Jules Brame, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Busson-Billault, President of the Council of State. General Trochu will command the Army of Paris.

AN IMPROMPTU.

I.

A friend sent back the verses
  I had lent to her months before.
By me they were half-forgotten
  But I read them through once more;
And the lines I had prized most highly
  Seemed weak and tame and poor.

II.

"No more," I said, "shall sweet fancies
  Light under these batter'd eaves;
Gone are my hopes of a harvest;
  Of well-threshed straw are my sheaves,"
And sadly I cast down the verses—
  And a scent rose up from the leaves.

III.

A gentle and delicate odour,
  Like that which the dewy grass
Sends forth on a summer morning
  From the footprints of all who pass,
And the sadness rose from my spirit
  Like breath from the face of a glass.

IV.

For I thought, "Who knows? she may borrow
  From my pages as much as she lends—
Some hint for a pleasant fancy
  Which shall last till life's comedy ends,
And be planted and spring up and blossom
  In the hearts of a score of friends.

D. Christie.

Amongst the numerous causes of loss of life at collieries one of the most prominent is that of overwinding, which is almost invariably the result of carelessness on the part of the engineman. A case of this kind occurred a few days ago at the Pendleton Colliery, by which one of the men lost his life.

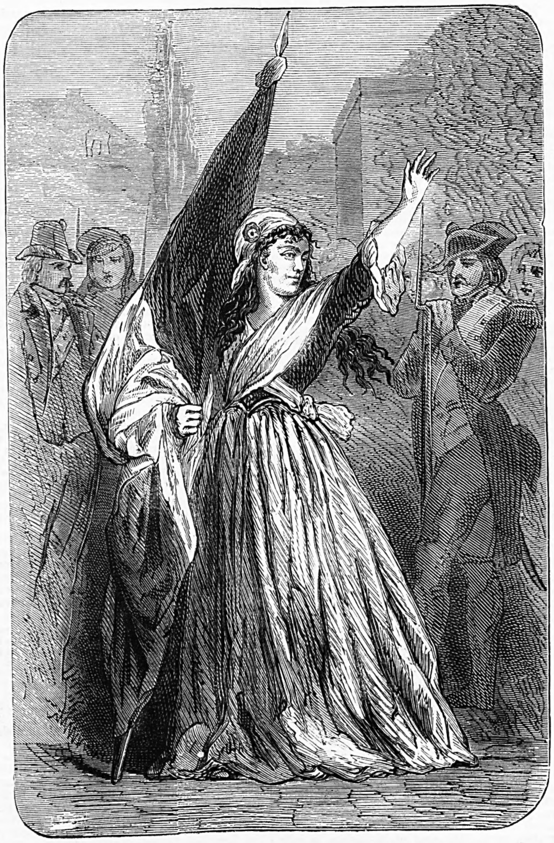
The Snow Crow.—So remarkable is the liking of the snow crow for fire that it has been known to pluck the burning wick from a lamp and swallow it, or to draw live coals from the hearth for this purpose, without any apparent ill-effect, and so to delight in smoke as to take every opportunity of throwing a scrap of rag, wood, or paper into the grate, for the pleasure of seeing the light clouds ascend as it is consumed by the flames.—*From "Cassell's Book of Birds."*

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

Holloway's Pills.—The extraordinary range of temperature prevailing in our climate is extremely trying to the delicate-chested, the weak and nervous. All troubled by these afflictions should resolve to resort to this strengthening and regulating medicine immediately they perceive in themselves discomfort or that feeling of restlessness which betokens disordered digestion and defective secretion of bile. One of Holloway's Pills taken about noon and followed at bed-time by a dose sufficiently large to act aperiently will speedily recruit the faulty functions, and restore order throughout the whole system. A treatment so safe in operation and so successful in result should be known and practised when, from cold and sundry other causes, disease is attempting to gain a vexatious footing [563

WAR DEMONSTRATIONS OF FRENCH STUDENTS.

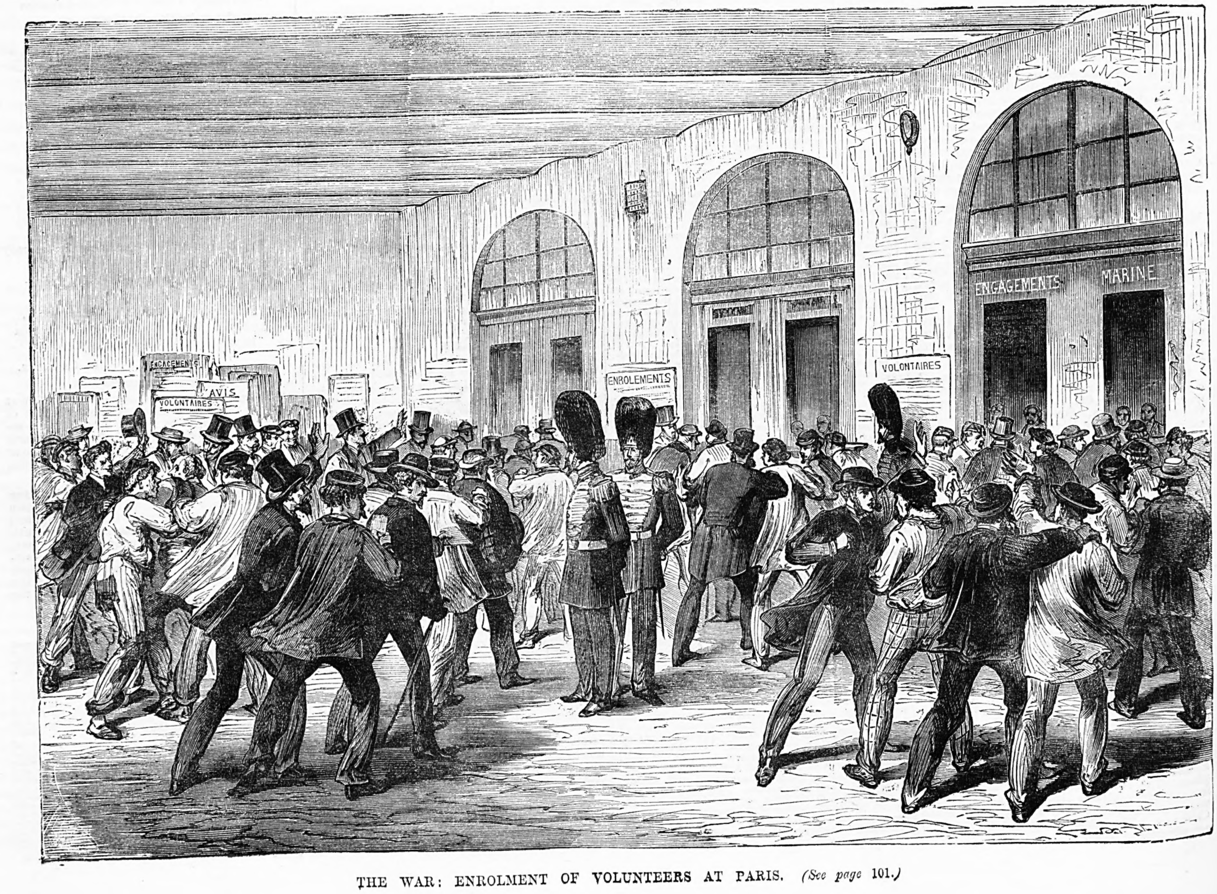
French students are notoriously excitable, and "ready for anything." The extravagant ebullitions of the spirit of fun and mischief in the Quartier Latin are notable incidents of Paris life. The doings of these high spirited youths were described in a genial and highly sympathetic style by the late Mr. Albert Smith in his earlier works of fiction. The young gentlemen of the Quartier Latin were very prominent figures in the wild war demonstrations upon the Boulevards on the first announcement of threatened hostilities with Prussia. But the students of that quarter are not soldiers, and their patriotic fervour was almost eclipsed by that of the students of the Military School of St. Cyr. As soon as war was determined upon an imperial decree was issued releasing from their military studies those students who were in their second year, and conferring upon them the brevet rank of sub-lieutenant. This was a vacation of no common sort, and, coming upon the lads at the moment when their spirits had been fired with the anticipation of a struggle with the hated Prussians, it rendered them almost delirious with patriotic fever. The picture on page 101 represents the students of St. Cyr on their arrival at Paris upon the evening of the day of their release from school. They landed at the station of Montparnasse, formed a procession, and marched through the crowded streets of the capital singing the *Saint Cyrienne* and the *Marseillaise*, and demonstrating by warlike shouts their delight at being released from study to take part in the "baptism of fire." Later in the evening the St. Cyriens joined the noisy throngs in the streets. Large numbers found their way to the popular place of resort for young gentleman known as Peter's American Restaurant. There the guests were worked up to a high pitch of patriotic excitement by the continuous passage along the Boulevards of carriages full of ardent advocates of war and of pedestrian processsions carrying banners. The scene at the time is thus described by one of the Paris correspondents of the London press:—"In a brief space of time St. Cyriens, officers in uniform, officers in plain clothes, and civilians were standing upon chairs and tables 'perorating,' haranguing the populace, each other, the *camp du comptoir*, and the waiters, with might and main. Opposite Peter's a compact phalanx of bellicose Orpheonists was formed, repeating, in thunderous unison, to the air of 'Les Lampions,' 'Ca y est, Ca y est, Ca y est, A Berlin! A Berlin! A Berlin! A Berlin!' 'The last in tigers,' as the Americans phrase it—otherwise, in an unlimited succession of unearthly yells. Then the St. Cyriens in the interior began to shout 'Vive la Ligne! Vivent les anciens!' Then the non-commissioned officers and privates outside began to yell 'Vivent les officiers!' Then the 'anciens,' or officers, thinking it incumbent on them to do something, fell to smashing one another's hats and their own, to show that they no longer required those contemptible adjuncts of civilian apparel, but that henceforth their brows would be covered with the martial shako or *kepi*. This hat-smashing was all done with the most perfect good-nature and courtesy; and if a gentleman thought that his *chapeau* was not sufficiently mutilated he knocked out the crown with a blow of his fist, or put it on the ground and jumped upon it, and then, replacing the ruined caster on his head, looked proudly round, and shouted 'Vive l'Empereur! A Berlin!' Such were the doings of the students of St. Cyr on the first night of their release from theoretic military tuition. After that came the stern duties of the encampment and the terrible ordeal of the battle-field.



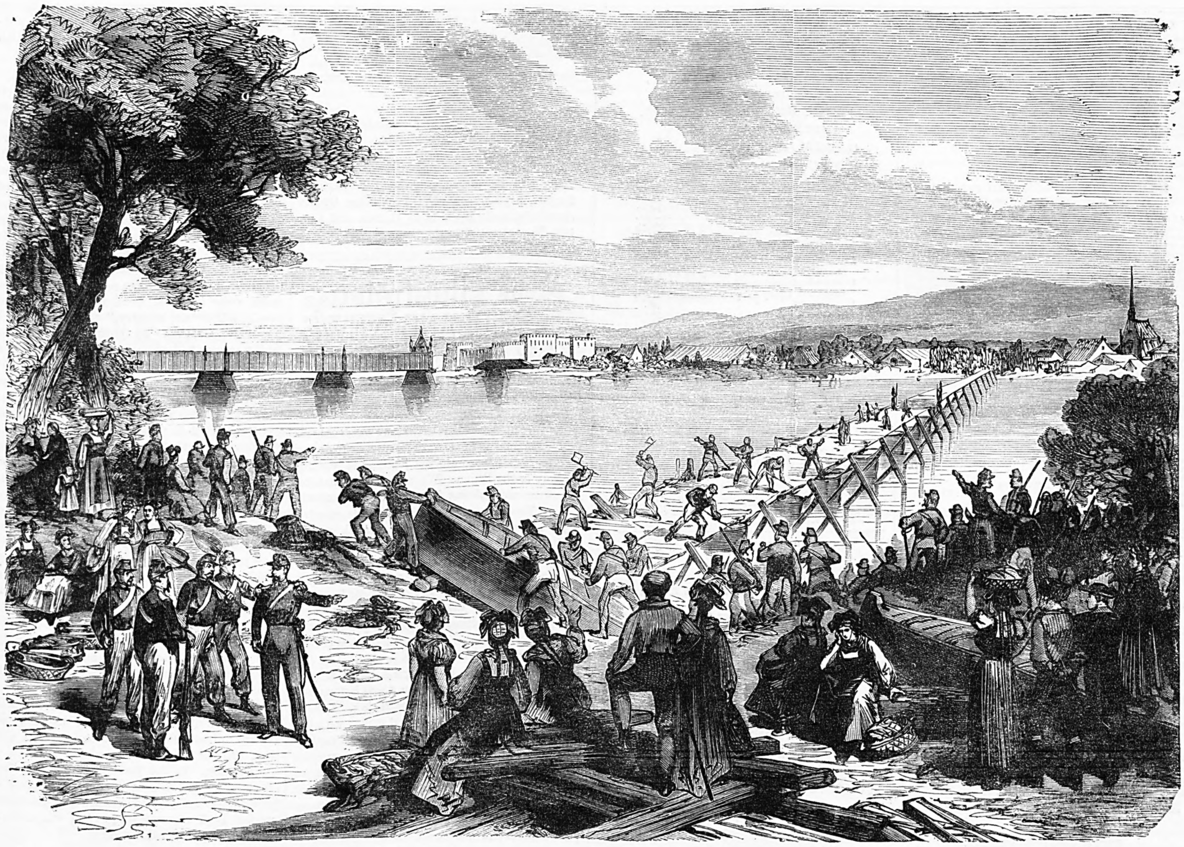
THERESA SINGING THE "MARSEILLAISE" AT THE GAIETY, PARIS.

THERESA AND THE "MARSEILLAISE."

La Marseillaise! La Marseillaise! is still the popular cry in Paris and more or less throughout France. At the Opera, the theatre, or any public concert, whatever is being performed, *La Marseillaise-aise-aise!* is demanded, and throws old and young into trembling excitement. You may hear a whisper whilst the air is being sung, but when the refrain comes "*Aux armes, citoyens!*" the whole audience goes half mad, and joins in a clamorous chorus that seems to shake the walls. Madame Sass at the Opera has been called for every night, and night after night at the Gaiety, Theresa has sung *La Marseillaise* to crowded houses. We give an illustration on this page of Theresa singing the hymn at the Gaiety. The *Marseillaise* has done wonders in France: it has given the Emperor volunteers by thousands, and awakened a thirst for war in the breasts of hundreds of thousands. It is no longer the hymn of a party hummed in secret corners, but the national hymn, sung by men of all grades throughout France, from peasant to lord.



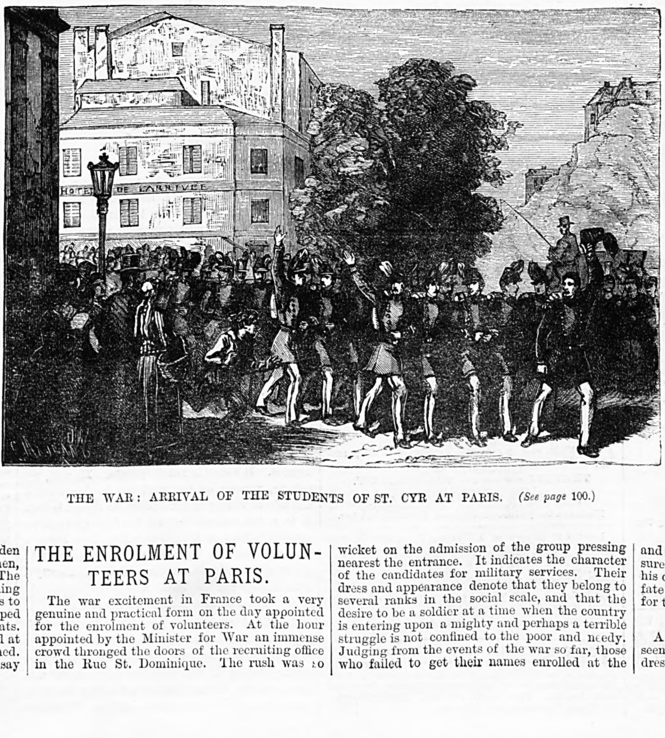
THE WAR: ENROLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS AT PARIS. *(See page 101.)*



THE WAR: FRENCH PONTONNIERS DESTROYING THE BRIDGE AT KEHL.

FRENCH PONTONNIERS BEFORE KEHL.

At Strasbourg the Rhine is the natural boundary of French and German territory. On the French side is the city of Strasbourg, on the Baden side is Kehl. In the picture presented above the foreground is the French bank of the classic river, and the town of Kehl appears on the opposite shore. There, before the outbreak of war, were a railway bridge and a bridge of boats, within a short distance of each other. After the rupture of diplomatic relations between the belligerent Powers the very first manifestation of the state of war occurred at these bridges. A French engineering corps set to work upon the railway bridge, breaking down portions of it at each end, and casting the fragments upon the river banks. At the same time the Pontonnier corps attacked the bridge of boats, and very soon rendered it useless for purposes of traffic. Our engraving shows them at work, breaking up the platform, and removing the floating supports. In the course of this work of destruction incidents happened which the chroniclers of the event in French newspapers appear to have considered very amusing. The Baden peasantry, it seems, are in the habit of supplying the Strasbourg market largely with provisions. On the day when the bridges were attacked many of them were detained at market till a late hour in the afternoon, and when they arrived at the Rhine they discovered, to their great consternation, that the means of communication with Kehl was cut off. It was necessary, says the French narrator of the episode, to witness the stupor and chagrin of these poor peasants in order to understand the state they were in. They bewailed their hard fate, and called all the saints in Heaven to their aid. What, they asked, would become of them and their husbands, and families, who were awaiting their arrival on the other side of the Rhine? Were they and their poor innocent children at home to be the first victims of the war? These Baden marketters at Strasbourg, principally women, appear in the foreground of our picture. The military workmen, we are told, actively pursuing their labours, did their best at spare moments to console the disconcerted peasants, and helped them presently to recross the water in small boats. The poor creatures were ultimately all landed at Kehl without accident, but terribly frightened. But their occupation is gone, for nobody can say how long. The honest exchange of commodities between the populations of the two banks of the Rhine is at an end for the time, and the peasants of Baden, and those with whom they are accustomed to hold barter at market, are now mortal enemies. The picture of the pontonniers at work before Kehl, zealous at destruction, and the small merchants bewailing the coming of war to their doors, seems to us a sad one. We trust it will not be long before the bridges are restored, and the traffic renewed between the markets of Kehl and Strasbourg.



THE WAR: ARRIVAL OF THE STUDENTS OF ST. CYR AT PARIS. (*See page* 100.)

THE ENROLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS AT PARIS.

The war excitement in France took a very genuine and practical form on the day appointed for the enrolment of volunteers. At the hour appointed by the Minister for War an immense crowd thronged the doors of the recruiting office in the Rue St. Dominique. The rush was so great that for hours it was necessary to close the wickets of the court before the office, and to admit the volunteers in groups of from thirty to forty. Every day it was the same, from the opening of the office till its close. In two days 15,000 had been registered for Paris and 85,000 for the provinces. Thus, a French reporter of the scene bids us observe, the enthusiasm of the country shows itself not only in bellicose songs but in acts of unquestionable devotion to the cause, evinced by large masses of the population. The engraving on page 100 represents the scene inside the wicket on the admission of the group pressing nearest the entrance. It indicates the character of the candidates for military services. Their dress and appearance denote that they belong to several ranks in the social scale, and that the desire to be a soldier at a time when the country is entering upon a mighty and perhaps a terrible struggle is not confined to the poor and needy. Judging from the events of the war so far, those who failed to get their names enrolled at the outset need not despair. There will be opportunity enough for them to display their zeal before long, in filling up the gaps made by the death of those who were successful enough to be registered on the first list.

PRUSSIAN DEATH TICKETS.—Mark one strange instance, too, of the German practical spirit, as a proof of the fashion after which these Teutons prepare to fight. In recent wars popular feeling has demanded that rank and file, Captains and Generals, shall be equally and impartially mentioned in the lists of slain; but difficulties have arisen, because the enemy cannot know the dead men's names, and, when the muster-roll is called after battle, the missing may be only wounded or prisoners. Germany has, in her solid, calm manner, arranged, in view of this difficulty, that each wife and mother shall speedily know the best or the worst about those who go to fight "with God, for King and Fatherland." Slips of parchment have been prepared, on which the name of each German soldier is plainly written; and one of these will be fastened inside his coat when he goes into action. After the day is decided, the enemy, if he be master of the field, will be requested to collect and return these labels, of which about a million have been provided. Grim tickets for an unknown journey!—*billets pour aller et retour* — many and many of which will be "collected" on the deadly road, before the world is a week older, each label being the record of a life freely given for the Rhine. We have signalised the exalting and purifying effect which national warfare exercises; but ah! those little slips of parchment! Think of the German wife or mother sewing it on—the battle-ticket of *her* stake in the quarrel—the address of *her* particular "material of war;" the awful travelling label whereon no loving hand may write "With care," seeing that its bearer goes into the Valley of the Shadow, to come forth again or not as Heaven shall decree. Sewn on with German thread, ripped off, perchance, with French knife, whole packets and parcels of these little human memoranda will surely be returned; but yet every man who buttons his coat over the label of Death has looked his fate full into the face, and made himself "ready for the burial."—*Daily Telegraph.*

A Paris letter states that many ladies are to be seen on the Boulevards with nothing but an oute dress on from the waist upwards.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY. Established 1836.

Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000, in 50,000 Shares of £50 each.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
T. Tyringham Bernard, Esq.
Philip Patton Blyth, Esq.
John William Burmester, Esq.
Thomas Stock Cowie, Esq.
Frederick Francis, Esq.
Frederick Harrison, Esq.
Lord Alfred Hervey.
William Champion Jones, Esq.
Edward Harboard Lushington, Esq.
James Morley, Esq.
William Nicol, Esq.

General Manager—William McKewan, Esq.
Chief Inspector—W. J. Norfolk, Esq.
Inspectors of Branches—H. J. Lemon, Esq., & C. Sherring, Esq.
Chief Accountant—James Gray, Esq.
Secretary—F. Clappison, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—21, LOMBARD STREET.

Manager—Whitbread Tomson, Esq.
Assistant Manager—William Howard, Esq.

At the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors, held on THURSDAY, the 4th August, 1870, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street Station, the following Report for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1870, was read by the Secretary—WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Esq., in the Chair.

The Directors, in presenting to the Proprietors the Balance-Sheet of the Bank for the half-year ending the 30th June last, have the satisfaction to report that, after paying interest to customers, and all charges, allowing for rebate, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £83,285 6s. 11d. This sum, added to £8,805 17s. 5d., brought forward from the last account, produces a total of £92,181 4s. 4d.

They have declared the usual dividend of 6 per cent., with a bonus of 2½ per cent. for the half-year, free of income-tax (being at the rate of 17 per cent. per annum), which will absorb £85,000, and leave £7,181 4s. 4d. to be carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account.

Mr. John William Burmester, after fifteen years' service, has requested, on account of his advanced age, to be relieved from office as one of the trustees of the Bank, and Mr. Frederick Harrison, a director, has been elected in his stead.

The dividend and bonus (together £1 14s. per share) will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on and after Monday, the 15th inst.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, June 30, 1870.

Dr.		
To capital paid up		£1,000,000 0 0
To Reserve Fund		500,000 0 0
To amount due by the Bank for customers' balances, &c.	£13,371,794 4 5	
To liabilities on acceptances, covered by securities	1,880,716 4 6	15,252,510 8 11
To profit and loss balance brought from last account	8,895 17 5	
To gross profit for the half year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	253,259 18 1	262,155 15 6
		£17,014,666 4 5

Cr.		
By cash on hand at head office and branches and with Bank of England	2,038,557 13 9	
By cash placed at call and at notice, covered by securities	1,605,635 7 9	£3,644,193 16
Investments, viz.:		
By Government and guaranteed Stocks	1,378,222 7 6	
By other stocks and securities	72,661 4 4	1,450,883 11 10
By discounted bills, and advances to customers in town and country	9,637,856 11 4	
By liabilities of customers for drafts accepted by the bank (as per contra)	1,880,716 4 6	11,518,572 15 10
By freehold premises in Lombard Street and Nicholas Lane, freehold and leasehold property at the branches, with fixtures and fittings		249,322 19 4
By interest paid to customers		43,991 14 6
By salaries and all other expenses at head office and branches, including income tax on profits and salaries		107,702 1 5
		£17,014,666 4 6

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
To interest paid to customers, as above	£43,991 14 6
To expenses	107,702 1 5
To rebate on bills not due, carried to new account	18,280 15 3
To dividend of 6 per cent. for the half year	60,000 0 0
To bonus of 2½ per cent	25,000 0 0
To balance carried forward	7,181 4 4
	£262,155 15 6
Cr.	
By balance brought forward from last account	£8,895 17 5
By gross profit for the half year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	253,259 18 1
	£262,155 15 6

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) WM. JARDINE, WILLIAM NORMAN, R. H. SWAINE, } Auditors.

London and County Bank, July 28, 1870.

The foregoing Report having been read by the Secretary, the following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

1. "That the Report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the Shareholders."
2. "That the remuneration of the Auditors be increased from £100 per annum to £150 per annum, to take effect from the 1st of January last."
3. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Board of Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company."

(Signed) W. CHAMPION JONES, Chairman.

The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved and carried unanimously:

4. "That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to William Champion Jones, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair."

(Signed) P. P. BLYTH, Deputy-Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.

985] (Signed) F. CLAPPISON, Secretary.

NEW MUSIC.

VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S NEW SONGS.

Beside the Sea (in C and E flat).
Day after Day (in C and E flat).
Eveleen.
Faith.
In Future Years (in B flat and D flat).
In the Sun-shaded Valley (in C and D flat)
Leave me (Duet).
My Lost Darling (in E flat and F).
Oh, Fair Seraph.
Oh, wilt Thou have my Hand.
Only (in C and E flat).
Parted (in B flat and D).
The Corrigaun sat by a Fountain (in E minor and C minor).
The Deserted House.
The Love of Years.
Thinkest Thou (in D flat and E flat.
Three Roses.
Together.
Two Lives.
Weary (in C and E flat).
What ails this Heart o' Mine.
Whatever is, is best.
Work.

Pianoforte Arrangements of Melodies by Virginia Gabriel.

ONLY. Transcription by Brinley Richards.
ONLY. Brilliantly Transcribed by E. L. Hime.
ONLY WALTZ (Only, Weary, Parted, and Together). Arranged by G. Richardson.
WEARY. Transcription by E. L. Hime.

Price 4s. each.

JULES BENEDICT'S NEW SONGS.

The Mother and the Angel (in E flat, as sung by Madame Patey; also in F). The Poetry by L. H. F. Du Terraux Esq.
I Come from the Garden of Roses. The Poetry by Miss L. B. Courtenay.
Lost (Verloren) The Poetry by the Hon. Mr. George Gifford.

BENEDICT'S NEW PIECES.

Un Rayon d'Esperance. Nocturne,
Ye Happy Birds. Transcription.

Price 4s. each.

FRANK MORI'S NEW SONGS.

She's Good as she's Fair.
The Joy that knows no Sorrow.
The Cottage Door.

Price 3s. each.

J. WINKELHAUS' NEW PIECES.

God Save the Queen.
Cascade des Perles.
Apollo and the Nymphs.
Casta Diva and March (Norma)
I Puritani.
Has Sorrow thy Young Days Shaded?

Price 4s. each.

London: DUFF & STEWART,
Agents for Brampton's Music Folios, Crystal Palace Season Tickets, &c.,
147, OXFORD STREET. [987

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—AGUA AMARELLA restores the human hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age. J. GOSNELL AND CO. have at length, with the aid of one of the most eminent chemists, succeeded in perfecting this wonderful liquid. It is now offered to the public in a more concentrated form, and at a lower price. Sold in bottles at 3s. each, also 5s., 7s. 6d., and 15s. each, including brush. [851

PARIS MODES FOR THE FESTIVAL.

H. W. HOWE,
IMPORTER OF
FRENCH MILLINERY & MANTLES,
BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS,
43, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

Having in view the special requirements occasioned by the recurrence of the Birmingham Musical Festival, will have her SHOW ROOMS SPECIALLY ARRANGED, on MONDAY NEXT, August 15, and following days, with the most recherche and exquisite Paris novelties, in BONNETS, DRESSES, MANTLES, &c., &c. Rich SATINS and SILKS, in the new shades. LACE MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c, FRENCH FLOWERS, of great Beauty and Variety.

Mrs. HOWE will be prepared with new Designs for the Festival Dinner and Evening Dresses.

Mrs. HOWE respectfully solicits an early visit to secure her immediate and personal attention.

Ladies will kindly accept this intimation. No Circulars sent. [677

THE LAST CONCERT TOUR OF SIGNOR MARIO,
And the CHEVALIER DE KONTSKI'S PIANOFORTE RECITALS,
Through the Principal Towns of the United Kingdom, Will Commence September 5th.

ARTISTES:—
MADLLE LIEBHART, SIGNOR MARIO;
VIOLIN—SIGNOR SIVORI
(His first appearance in England these Four Years);
SOLO PIANOFORTE—CHEVALIER DE KONTSKI;
CONDUCTOR—MR. WALTER MAYNARD.

Acting Manager—Mr. D'Oyly Carte.
All communications respecting Engagements, &c., are to be addressed to Messrs. Rudall, Rose, Carte, and Co., Agents, 20, Charing Cross, London. [989

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PORTRAIT OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

PORTRAIT OF COUNT BISMARCK.

THE PRUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

And other Illustrations of interest and importance.

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LARGEST CIRCULATION IN

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE WAR.—THE ECHO, LONDON DAILY NEWSPAPER, containing the Latest Telegrams and all the other News of the Day up to the hour at which the post closes, will be forwarded every day, post free, upon the following terms, payable in advance.—

12 Months	£1 8s.
6 „	0 15s.
3 „	0 9s.

⁂ Post-Office Orders payable to H. Voules, 11, Catherine Street, Strand, London. [972

GALVANISM—PULVERMACHER'S MONTHLY RECORD of authenticated CURES of Painful, Debilitating, Exhausting Affections, by his PATENT PERFECTED SELF-APPLICABLE ELECTRIC CHAIN-BANDS and BATTERIES, may be had gratis on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—J. L. PULVERMACHER, 200, Regent-street, London, W.
A Test sent gratis if desired. [629

AUCTION ROOMS AND FINE ART GALLERIES, (formerly Winstanley's), 44, Church Street, Liverpool. Established 1810, for the Sale by Auction of Furniture, Works of Art, Jewellery, Plate, Books, Wines, China, Glass, Hardware, Carpets, Stocks in Trade, and Goods of every description. Consignments invited. Cash advanced, if required. GEORGE TURNER, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c., Liverpool. [797

MR. S. J. PARKER,

Surgeon Dentist, of 17, Bennett's Hill, has invented the method of fixing Artificial Teeth, by atmospheric pressure, that to remove would be impossible, except at the will of the wearer. Fixed without THE SLIGHTEST PAIN, or removal of stumps. Detection impossible. ARTICULATION, MASTICATION, and COMFORT guaranteed. Teeth from 5s. Sets from £5. Mr. Parker attends daily.

17, *BENNETT'S HILL (First door from New Street).* [654

Just published, in fcp. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

THE SCALD: a Poem in Six Cantos. By ROBERT B. HOLT, Author of 'Kynwith,' 'Elfrida,' &c.
London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster Row.

A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, in extensive practice in the Midland Counties has a VACANCY for a Pupil.—Address, Walter Clulow, Esq., Solicitor, Brierley Hill. [966

TIC, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, and all Nerve Pains are immediately cured by LEATH and ROSS'S NEURALINE.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Edgar, of the Butt Lighthouse, Island of Lews, to Sir James Matheson, Nov. 23, 1869:—"Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Matheson for sending the Neuraline, as it has proved to be the most successful lotion which she has ever applied to the affected part. The relief experienced is almost instantaneous."

In bottles 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Prepared by LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, corner of Doctors' Commons, E.C.; and 9, Vere Street, W.; and Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. [922

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
GROVER and BAKER'S DOUBLE-LOCK, and ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
Long acknowledged as
THE BEST, are now also THE CHEAPEST.
GROVER and BAKER,
150, *REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.*"
Every Machine guaranteed. Instruction gratis.
Illustrated Prospectus and Samples of Work sent post free.

LADIES IN SEARCH OF A REALLY EFFICIENT SEWING MACHINE ARE INVITED TO SEE THE LITTLE WANZER.—Upwards of 15,000 of these Exquisite Little Machines have been sold in England and Scotland since its introduction, two years ago. The price complete is only 84s., and includes, in addition to the usual attachments, a Self-sewer, Oiler, Braider, and Quilter, rendering it not only the cheapest, but the best and most complete Hand Lock-Stitch Machine in the market. Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Midland Counties, Oriel House, Bull-street, Birmingham; and 10, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton. Joseph Harris, Proprietor. Agents wanted where none already appointed. [627

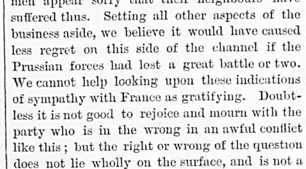
JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 1s.6d. per pot. Angel Passage, 93, Upper Thames-street, London. [852

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.—Royal Autographs. Autographs of Distinguished Naval and Military Commanders, Noblemen, Prelates, Historians, &c, an extensive Catalogue of sent Gratis and Post Free on application to W. S. Lincoln and Son, 462, New Oxford Street, London, [988

NOTICE.

Our group of Portraits of Mario's Grand Concert Party is unavoidably held over.

On and after October 1st the *Illustrated Midland News* will be posted to Annual Subscribers for 13s. a year, *prepaid*. Post Office Orders should be made payable to Hatton and Co., 108, New-street, Birmingham.



The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS

BIRMINGHAM, AUGUST 13, 1870.

WHAT is the real feeling of Englishmen in contemplation of the French reverses in the War. This is not so much a matter of opinion as of sympathy. We may condemn the act of Napoleon in declaring War. We may consider that France was not justified in sending an army to the Rhine. We may decide that the Prussians are fighting in a good and patriotic cause. The general judgment of this country seems to have gone against the French on the merits of the quarrel. Yet we fail to discern among our fellow-countrymen any symptoms of gratification at the disasters which have fallen upon the French army. In their hearts Englishmen appear sorry that their neighbours have suffered thus. Setting all other aspects of the business aside, we believe it would have caused less regret on this side of the channel if the Prussian forces had lost a great battle or two. We cannot help looking upon these indications of sympathy with France as gratifying. Doubtless it is not good to rejoice and mourn with the party who is in the wrong in an awful conflict like this; but the right or wrong of the question does not lie wholly on the surface, and is not a matter of to-day or yesterday. We must look back over several years, and know more than we know at present of the secret workings of European diplomacy, before we are in a position to judge safely and decisively between France and Prussia; and, therefore, we appear to be at liberty to let our instinctive sympathies lead us where they will. That they lead us to wish France well out of the struggle may be taken as a hopeful indication that time has killed the old enmity between Englishmen and Frenchmen, and that we are getting to have a truly brotherly feeling for our next-door neighbours.

THE philosophic but not sufficiently strong-handed Premier of France has succumbed under the pressure of a crisis. M. Ollivier would be an excellent Minister in quiet times. Recent events must have put a very severe strain not merely upon his administrative capacity but upon his conscience. He has a very tender conscience, and the exigencies of office have unquestionably warped him a little out of the path in which he would have walked had he been left to himself. When the keen pains which any man, and especially a Frenchman, must feel at having failed as he has failed, have had their way with him for the time, great must be his relief to find his neck withdrawn once again from the too severe responsibilities of office.

THE leading journal, in unflattering terms, counsels the Emperor's immediate return to Paris, observing that while he can be of no use at Metz he may possibly prevent political if not dynastic disaster by placing himself at the head of affairs at Paris. The advice may be excellent, but how shall he present himself before the people of Paris after the painful discomfiture of the week? He has been out-manœuvred and sorely beaten. When he pleads that MacMahon, with 30,000 men, had to meet the Crown Prince with more than 100,000 men he condemns himself. Why was such an attack permitted to be possible? We do not think that Napoleon will return to Paris, happen what may in the capital, till he can go back with a better story than the one he has to tell at present. He is a man who does not come at once to the end of his resources. His case is not desperate. He will, we believe, remain on the field till he has turned the tide of war upon his enemy, or till all is lost. It is a sad commentary on his history that he appears to have so few staunch friends in France. The moment the strength of his arm seems to falter the nation turns upon him, and hardly a voice is raised in his defence.

THE Session is over at last. It is one in which a good deal of hard work has been done. It has—we say it without party bias—greatly increased the reputation of Mr. Gladstone for statesmanship, and for firmness in withstanding the pressure of mere sections of his followers. Whatever opinion may be formed of the results, the purpose he set before him has been carried out with great courage, as well as with great ability.

"NON-INTERVENTION"—genuine, as it is known among amateur politicians and agitators—is very much at a discount just now. A new Treaty is proposed, committing Great Britain afresh to joining in the war in the case of certain eventualities which would not immediately affect us; and the policy of the Government is hailed with nearly unqualified approbation. The Government and the Opposition are almost at one on the subject, and the only criticism is as to the mode in which England should show its determination to protect Belgium from invasion by either of the belligerents. Presently a thin, treble voice is heard from what is, by some people, called "the country," that is to say, a few individuals, of no political significance, totally ignorant of the conditions under which it is alone possible for a family of nations to exist in the same hemisphere, raise the meaningless cry of "non-intervention." In the streets of Birmingham this week, upon stalls such as are usually devoted to the sale of oranges, have lain "petitions" to Parliament, praying the Government not to interfere in the war. Pedestrians are invited to sign these documents, and there are idlers about who do sign them, generally by way of diversion, most of the subscribers knowing as little as the promoters of the movement of the true bearing of the grave question with which they are so unworthily and so absurdly intermeddling. Happily these petitions do not effect much harm, and we should not have deemed them worthy of mention were it not that the little insignificant movement seems to have inspired Mr. Jacob Bright with a sudden sense of duty. One night this week, when matters of much greater moment demanded the time of the House, he thought fit to make a "peace" speech and to raise a "peace" discussion. We hope the utter indifference of both sides of the House to his notions did not wholly fail to impress him with the futility of the *rôle* he was playing. Peace is a good thing. In the judicious and scrupulous observance of a line of conduct calculated to prevent the outbreak or extension of hostilities consists high statesmanship. But "non-intervention" is an exploded theory.

GOSSIP.

M. Dollfus-Ausset, known for his researches on glaciers, has died at Mulhouse.

An account of the geology of the desert of Atacama, in Chili, has been written by M. Pissiz.

M. Houël has written a Life of the Russian mathematician, Lobatchefski.

Mr. Bryant, the American poet, is said to be translating the Odyssey.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is spending a few weeks at Nantasket Beach.

The American Philological Association meets this year at Rochester, N. Y.

Professor Sylvester has completed a work on the laws of verse, dedicated to Mr. Matthew Arnold.

The widow of Ernst, the violinist, is now giving readings at the Sorbonne, in Paris.

Miss Neilson has accepted an engagement at Drury Lane Theatre.

Mr. A. H. Haliday, whose death is announced, was an ardent entomologist, and during a residence of several years in Italy he devoted his attention to the entomology of that country.

Mr. John Morley's article on Turgot, in the August number of the *Fortnightly Review*, is but an instalment of a forthcomiag biography of the great Economist.

The will of the late Dr. Auzias Turenne desires that his body may be dissected and his skeleton cleaned, articulated, and hung up in the museum of the medical school at Christiania.

Messrs. G. F. Anderson, J. B. Chatterton, J. Calkin, Ferrari, J. M'Murdie, Williams, and F. B. Jewson, have been elected directors of the Philharmonic Society.

Mr. Mapleson, with his travelling troupe, will give operas in Dublin, Liverpool, and Manchester, up to November next, when he will rent Covent Garden Theatre for a month.

A translation of the "Mystery of Edwin Drood," by Mrs. Van Westrheene, is being published in the Netherlands. Two numbers have already appeared.

The Maharajah of Rewah has given £2,000 to the pundits of Benares, who composed a poetical garland of flowers for the Duke of Edinburgh, on his Royal Highness visiting the sacred city.

A German translation of "In Memoriam" has appeared, under the title of "Freundes-Klage." This is the first attempt to render this poem into a foreign language.

The death in Vienna of Joseph Strauss, the composer of dance music, is announced; he was one of three sons of the celebrated Strauss. The deceased composer has left about 300 original works, and more than 200 arrangements for the full orchestra and different instruments.

The Marquis of Westminster has allowed the authorities at the South Kensington Museum to select for exhibition any pictures from the Grosvenor Gallery for which space can be found. Many of the finest works have been accordingly removed, and will be exhibited in a few days.

Mr. G. Hodder, who died a few days ago from the effects of injuries received in an accident at Richmond, was favourably known and much respected as a London journalist. In April he published an interesting volume called "Memories of my Time," which contained personal reminiscences of Jerrold, Thackeray, &c.

It is announced that Mr. Hughes's challenge to paint "the best picture, against time, for £1,000 a side, with any artist of any country," has been accepted by an American artist, and that he, as well as the challenger, has signed the preliminaries and deposited £1,000 in the Bank of England for the match to come off, on or about the 13th inst., in the saloon of the Palais Royal, Argyll-street, Oxford Circus.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

The Derby Fine Arts Exhibition continues to be largely attended.

The transfer of the Cleckheaton Gas Works to the Local Board, at a cost of £23,562, was completed on Thursday.

Wirksworth Church, Derbyshire, is being restored by Mr. G. W. Booth, builder, Gosport. The cost will be £7,600.

The Sheffield Cutlers' Company held their annual meeting on Monday and Mr. William Bragge was appointed Master Cutler.

The passing of the Worcester Tramways and Railways Bill has given very great satisfaction to the trading interests concerned in the scheme.

Mr. J. E Davis, the stipendiary Magistrate for Sheffield, and lately holding the same office in the Saffordshire Potteries, was on Friday evening presented with a testimonial from a number of his late brother magistrates and their friends in the Potteries.

The Hereford Musical Festival will be honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess Christian. Lady Emily Foley will have the honour of entertaining their Royal Highnesses. Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice are also expected to attend.

Another fatal fight occurred in Sheffield on Saturday night. Two drunken men quarrelled, and adjourned to the street for the purpose of settling their differences. Both in turn were thrown to the ground with great violence, and one died on Sunday morning. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

ICE BEVERAGES.—The hot weather continues and the demand for refreshing beverages increases. At Mr. Christian's, New-street, Birmingham, nearly opposite the *Illustrated Midland News* Office, stands a very handsome and seasonable machine, called an Ice-cream Soda-water Apparatus. There are compartments in it for ice (with a little engine to grind it) for soda water, and for quite a list of syrups, kept separate. The apparatus is contained in a frame of white marble, and the taps—a tap for each syrup—are of silver plate. The drinks are harmless, free from unpleasant gases, and exceedingly palateable.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The *Athenæum* states that Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, being unable to be present at his week's rehearsal of his new cantata, "Nala and Damayanti" requested Sir Michael Costa to conduct the work. Herr Hiller hopes, however, that the campaign in Germany will not prevent his being present at the Birmingham Festival. The new composition by Professor R. P. Stewart, of Dublin, to be performed on the 31st, is entitled an "Ode to Shakspeare." The cantata by Mr. John Francis Barnett is named "Paradise and the Peri," founded on Moore's poem. Mr. Sullivan's new orchestral workis called "Ouvertura di Ballo." Mr. Benedict's oratorio, which will be produced on the 2nd of September, is based on the history of St. Peter.

SCHOOLS OF ART.—The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education having, by a minute dated the 3rd day of January, 1868, offered prizes—viz., one sum of £50, three sums of £40, five sums of £30, ten sums of £20, and twenty sums of £10—to the Head Masters of the Schools of Art in the United Kingdom, in which the general amount of work, considered with reference to the number of students under instruction, should be found, after the examinations, to be most satisfactory, and having had the results of the recent examinations laid before them, have awarded the above prizes as follows, viz.:—J. S. Rawle, Nottingham, £50; W. H. Sounes, Sheffield, £40; E. R. Taylor, Lincoln, £30; D. W. Raimbach, Birmingham, £30; J. N. Smith, Bristol, £10; G. Theaker, Burslem, £10; J. Anderson, Coventry, £10; D. Jones, Dudley, £10; A. Macdonald, Oxford, £10.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. SEBASTIAN EVANS.—Dr. Evans's late colleagues on the staff of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette* presented him with a very handsome testimonial last Saturday, on the occasion of his resignation of the post of editor of that paper. Nearly a hundred persons connected with every department took part in the testimonial. The presentation took place at Lovegrove's Royal Hotel. Mr. Fred. Williams occupied the chair, and Mr. Henry Hadley the vice-chair, at the dinner. The testimonial consisted of a gold watch and chain, and a handsome ring for Mrs. Evans. To these gifts was added an address expressive of the esteem and good-will of the subscribers and of their sense of the many high personal and professional qualities of Dr. Evans. In acknowledgment of the toast of the evening, Dr. Evans made an excellent speech, and the proceedings of the evening were altogether of a very gratifying character.

THE LONDON REHEARSAL FOR THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL was held in St. George's Hall, Langham-palace, on Monday. There were present—Sir Michael Costa, M. Benedict, Mr. A. S. Sullivan, Madame Patey, Miss Edith Wynne, Mdlle. Drasdil, Mr. Santley, Mr. Cummings, Signor Foli, Mr. R. Peyton (Chairman of the Orchestral Committee), and Mr. W. J. Beale (Chairman of the General Committee). The band, numbering about one hundred and forty performers, occupied the floor of the hall. The *Ouvertura di Ballo* was twice played through, followed by the Ode to Shakespeare, parts of "Naaman," the "Der Freschutz" Overture, and Dr. Ferdinand Hillier's Cantata, "Nala and Damayanti" The rehearsal was resumed on Tuesday, when, in addition to those named on the previous day, Mdlle. Titiens was present. The absentees on the first day were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Rigby, and it is feared that the latter gentleman will not attend the Festival. On Tuesday, Mr. Sims Reeves, who had a heavy part to rehearse, was absent. M. Benedict took the conductor's place on this occasion. The first trial was made of the new oratorio, "St. Peter," and after that Paradise and the Peri was rehearsed. We hear that upon he whole the rehearsals gave great satisfaction o the musical celebrities engaged in the Festival.

PURE WATER.—ALFRED BIRD, Experimental Chemist, begs to announce that he has perfected his new CARBON FILTER, price 7s. 6d. each, which he guarantees shall deliver 60 gallons of the purest water daily.—To be seen in action at 69, Worcester Street, Birmingham. [930

THE MIDLAND FAVOURITE.—A Lasting and Refreshing Summer Perfume for the Handkerchief.—Prepared only by A. Court, Chemist, 35, Bull Street, Birmingham. Established 1790. [676

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The war-cry echoes everywhere. The continental scientific journals are almost as well padded with warlike matter as are our newspapers. Only, as learning is peaceful and humane, the subjects discussed relate mostly to the treatment of the wounded, and the preservation of health among armies. We have disquisitions on the wonderful powers of phenic acid, which is advised to be given in small doses to every soldier every day, to keep off illness, and prescribed as a healing agent for wounds of all kinds. Then we have advocations of hygienic drinks, in the shape of somebody's vinegars, which cheer the heart and cool the blood. Statistics of death in battle are paraded as warnings to the army doctors; setting forth how, out of 95,000 French soldiers who died at Sebastopol, 75,000 were victims of disease, while only 20,000 fell in fair fight. Then we encounter an essay, setting forth that the dead are the deadliest foes—that there is more danger to be feared from those who lie lifeless on the field than from those who are arming in camp and entrenchment—that in fact the hasty and imperfect burial of the dead is the cause of fatal miasms and devastating fevers, to avert which there is but one remedy, which is *cremation!* Lastly, for the present, we have a proposal to the Paris Academy of Sciences, from no less a personage than Marshal Vaillant, for the adoption of lead foil in place of lint as bandaging for wounds. The pliable metal, it is argued, is soft and cool to the skin, easily fits the wound, prevents the admission of disease germs, admits of frequent washing of the wound without derangement, and soon becomes coated with a sulphate of lead which prevents putrefaction. One might have thought that the lead would poison a wound; but it is quite harmless, and, as experiments prove, very beneficial; for it is two years since its use was first mooted by one Dr. Burgraeve, a Belgian physician, and ample trial has been given to the process in the hospital at Ghent. It was hinted, in print, in 1868, that the application promised to be extremely useful on the battle-field; and now it is suggested that every ambulance should be furnished with a little rolling machine, capable of laminating bullets for these leaden pledgets. Imagine a ball being extracted from a poor fellow's thorax, and then flattened into a plaister to heal the sore it has caused. Slugs "for outward application only" would be a droll addition to military stores.

The first fruits of the meteorological system nstituted three years ago by the Government, with the assistance of a committee of scientific gentlemen, have appeared in the shape of a quarto volume forming a *resumé* of the meteorology of England for the first three months of 1869. At the close of 1868 seven observatories, well distributed over the British Isles, were furnished with self-recording meteorological instruments of perfectly similar construction and capable of yielding strictly comparable results. These seven stations are Kew, Stourport, Falmouth, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Armagh, and Valencia. Systematic observations were commenced on Jan 1, 1869, and now after careful deliberations upon the best mode of exhibiting in print the results, we have the instalment under notice, The report comprises a daily summary of the weather of Britain and the contiguous parts of the continent, occasionally illustrated with marginal outline maps illustrating peculiar barometric conditions. Then it includes fac-similes of the actual barographic, thermographic, and anemographic curves for every day of the period, those of the various stations being ranged one beneath the other, so that general or close comparison can be made between the meteorological elements at any two or more stations. These curves are very neatly executed and very compactly arranged, and they will, as the series increases, constitute a valuable repertory of data for future discussion. The report contains an appendix on easterly gales, in which the director of the office, Mr. R. H. Scott, discusses all the storms that have arrived on our coast between the N. and E.SE. compass-points for three years past.

In order to test the amount and character of the changes produced in the earth's magnetism by the sun, an Italian philosopher, Dr. Diamilla-Muller, has begged every magnetic observer in the world to read the indications of his instruments every ten minutes for twenty-four hours commencing at midnight (Paris time) on the 29th of this month. Twenty years ago this would have been so tiresome and wearying a business that it is doubtful whether such a request would have been attended to, but now, thanks to photography, the needles in magnetic observations are made to record their own movements perpetually; so Dr. Muller's proposal will, in most places, involve nothing more than the extraction of the ten-minute data from the registers for the day in question.

A drawing and description of M. Toselli's Liquor-Cooling Machine are before us. A little curiosity has been excited as to the principle of this invention, because the refrigeration is secured by mechanical means alone, and without any chemical or freezing mixtures. A long metal tube is coiled into a flat disc—like a "Catherine Wheel"—and fixed upon a tubular axis into which one end enters; the other end being left open. This tubular wheel is mounted, like a grindstone, over and partly within a cistern containing the liquid—water, for instance—which is to be cooled. By hand, or any other power, a slow rotation is imparted to the disc, which becomes externally wetted with the fluid, while it is continually gathering up the same fluid at its open or outer end, and working it round the coil into the center, where it discharges, either back again into the cistern or into a separate vessel communicating with the tubular axis. The film of water upon the exterior of the coil rapidly evaporates, and as evaporation has a powerful heat-annihilating influence the coil and its contents are speedily cooled. Great refrigeration is not to be expected from this contrivance: we imagine that it will not, in the case of water, do more than reduce the temperature to that of the dew forming point; this, however, in very hot, dry weather, may be twenty degrees or more below the air temperature.

BREVITIES.

Holland has twelve hundred windmills.

There were 83,000 violent deaths in England last year.

Mosquitoes have appeared in large numbers in Woolwich this year.

Stephens, the Fenian head-centre, has turned up in Metz.

The Queen of Denmark spends annually only 100 dollars for new dresses.

The Prussian Crown Prince is an enthusiastic stock-raiser and horse breeder.

A negro woman has just died in East Tennessee, believed to be 125 years old.

A child, three and half years old, has died at Hattfield, from the bite of an adder.

His Majesty the Mikado of Japan has appeared in person before his troops at a review.

Wilkie Collins is still a confirmed invalid, to whom a yatch sail is excessive exertion.

The offertories for the half-year at St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington, amount to £5,205.

The Harborne Railway Bill has been read a third time and passed in the House of Commons.

At Janesville, Wisconsin, a printer-girl recently set 12,000 ems of nonpareil in ten hours.

Petroleum springs are said to have been discovered in France, near the Forest of Haguenau.

The death of the most distinguished oculist in Europe, Von Graefe, is reported in a French paper.

Simon Cameron is the oldest member of the United States Senate, being seventy-two years of age.

The Russian Minister of Finance authorizes the employment of women as clerks in custom-houses.

The American wheat crop is estimated at a decrease of 48,000,000 bushels compared with last year.

The most gigantic trial on record is about to take place in Hungary—that of three hundred brigands.

Serious inundations have occurred in Eastern Bengal, and considerable destruction of crops is expected.

Three hundred first-class mechanics and artisans have located at New Albany, Ind., within the past year.

The number of petitions presented in favour of the Women's Disabilities Bill up to July 19th were 440, having 131,360 signatures.

A Paris letter states that many ladies are to be seen on the Boulevards with nothing but an outer dress on from the waist upwards.

At one of the Glasgow police courts two publicans have been fined for selling liquor to children under fourteen years of age.

The Corporation of Doncaster have been served with an injunction to restrain them from allowing the sewage to enter the river Don.

A telegram from Calcutta, July 27, states that Mr. Stephen is preparing a scheme for reforming the Indian judicial establishments.

A Russian millionaire just dead in Paris was famous for having once given a *petit souper* with parrots' tongues stewed with truffles.

APHORISMS FROM "LOTHAIR."—"Time moves with equal slowness, whether we experience many impressions or none . . . If we could only so contrive our lives as to go into the country for the first note of the nightingale, and return to town for the first note of the muffin bell, existence, it is humbly presumed, might be more enjoyable . . . The gardener, like all head gardeners, was opinionated . . . One's life changes in a moment . . . The feeling of satiety, almost inseparable from large possessions, is a surer cause of misery than ungratified desires . . . No real business in them (referring to the Fenians). Their treason is a fairy-tale, and their sedition a child talking in its sleep . . . Nine-tenths of existing books are nonsense, and the clever books are a refutation of that nonsense . . . The external life of a nation is its most important one . . . Threescore-and-ten, at the present day, is the period of romantic passions . . . You know who the critics are? The men who have failed in literature and art . . . Never you sign a paper without reading it first, and knowing well what it means . . . There is no man, however gifted, even however conceited, who has any real confidence in himself till he has acted . . . He loved conversation, though he never conversed. 'There must be an audience,' he would say, 'and I am the audience' St. Aldegonde was opposed to all privilege, and, indeed, to all orders of men except dukes, who are a necessity, and was strongly in favour of the equal division of all property, except land."

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also Mrs. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position. [648

PARLIAMENT.

It is fortuuate that the chief business of the session was pretty nearly accomplished before the declaration of war, for the attention of Parliament has been very much engrossed with the one absorbing subject since. The weekly Parliamentary intelligence begins and ends with war. The Militia Embodiment Bill, introduced into the House of Peers by Lord Northbrook, is an important one, so important that it embodies in itself a provision that in case her Majesty shall exercise the power it gives to embody the Militia in a case of imminent national danger and emergency while Parliament is not sitting, Parliament shall be called together within ten days after the issue of the proclamation Embodying the Militia. The Bill was read a first and second time on the two succeeding evenings. On the Census Bill their lordships, upon the motion of Lord Cairns, resolved that no penalty shall attach to the refusal of persons to fill in the column with respect to religious persuasion. The Home Secretary, in the Lower House, promised a Trades Unionf Bill next session. Mr. Cardwell stated the opinion of the Government that no inquiry is necessary into the question of the capitation grant for Volunteers. The Bill from the Lords, to repeal Lord Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles' Act of 1851, was read by the Commons a second time, after a rather warm discussion, the numbers being 111 against 34. The House of Commons disagreed with only one of the amendments made in the Education Bill by the Peers—that relating to free schools in certain cases. Mr. Forster insisted upon the necessity of such schools, and the clause was retained. School Boards will not be elected by ballot, except in the metropolis. In order that people should know the cost of war to this country, Mr. Lambert asked what expenditure we incurred in the Crimean war, to which Mr. Lowe replied that the cost of the Crimean war was about 80 millions sterling, half of which was raised by an increase of the public debt, and the other half by taxation. Among the many war questions asked and answered, a prominent one has reference to the exportation of horses from Great Britain. In answer to Sir H. Vernon, the Premier stated that the Government had no intention of interfering with the exportation of horses abroad. There were two or three million horses in the country, and since the 1st of July the total number exported to the Continent were 1,288, of which 2 had gone to Russia, 4 to Holland, 569 to Belgium, 1 to the Channel Islands, and 679 to France.

Government made a display of energy and zeal in international matters on Monday which gave general satisfaction. Both Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone made statements explaining the active intervention upon which the Foreign Office had entered. The information amounted to this, that England had drawn up a treaty binding France and Prussia to respect the integrity of Belgium, and placing Great Britain under the obligation to range itself in hostilities with either France or Prussia to the extent of defending Belgium, should that country suffer attack at the hands of the other party. From the replies received from diplomotic agents, and the conditional preliminary acquiescence from the respective courts, there was reason to believe that the Treaty would be ratified. On the same evening the Lords agreed to the Commons' alterations in their Lordships' amendments to the Education Bill.

The Royal assent was given in the House of Lords, by commission, on Tuesday night, to a large number of Bills, from among which we select for mention the Elementary Education Bill and the Married Women's Property Bill. With regard to the Census Bill, the House of Commons having refused to yield to the Lords on the point of the religious census, Earl Morley moved that their lordships should not insist upon the religious census. Lord Cairns, for the Opposition, gave way on the question, under protest, and the Bill passed. On the same evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. Whalley gave notice of the following motion for next session:—

> That, having regard to the great pressure of taxation, both imperial and local, on the industrial energies of this country, affecting even the national safety in the event of possible contingencies, it is the opinion of this House that the property and revenue of the Established Church. subject to existing interests, should be applied to the payment of the national debt, or such other public purpose as Parliament may determine.

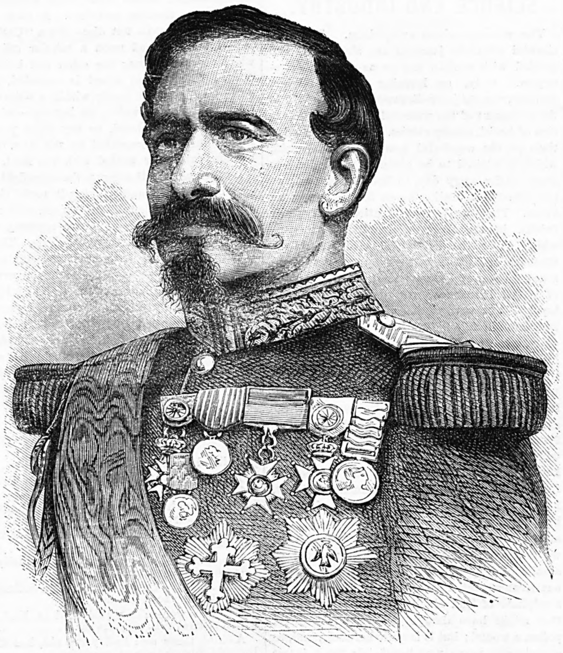
After that Mr. Jacob Bright addressed himself to the question of the proposed Anglo-Franco-Prussian Treaty for the protection of Belgium, protesting against the intervention of Great Britain in continental affairs, for the protection of Belgium, or for any other pupose. He hoped he should never live to see the day when a Prime Minister would do anything to involve this country in a continental war. Several other peace politicians spoke in the same strain. Only Mr. Bruce was there to represent the Ministry, and he deprecated discussion.

Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday after a war debate in both Houses. Lord Cairns among the Peers and several members in the Commons, while commending the determination of the Government to protect the integrity of Belgium, thought it would have been enough if we had declared our determination to stand by our obligations under the treaty of 1839, without starting a new treaty, which might involve us in new and unforseen complications. Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone defended the new treaty, and reported that it had been signed on the part of Prussia, and agreed to though not yet formally signed by France.

The Queen's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It expressed Her Majesty's grief and pain at the outbreak of war, told of the exertions she had made to avert the calamity, declared her determination to use every effort for the maintenance of the rights and observances of neutrality, referred to the new treaty proposed by the Government to Prussia and France and accepted by them, and indicated Her Majesty's anxiety to make every fitting endeavour to limit the operation of war and to promote the restoration of peace. After a passing reference to the Greek massacre, and the efforts made to secure a complete and searching inquiry, Her Majesty congratulated Parliament on its assiduous devotion to the important labours of the Session. The new acts specially noticed were the Irish Land Bill, the Education Bill, the Naturalization Act, the Act for the Extradition of Criminals, and the recent measures to increase the power and efficiency of the army. Parliament was then formally prorogued till October 27.

GENERAL BOURBAKI.

We this week publish a portrait of Charles Denis Sauter Bourbaki, a French general of great celebrity. He is the commander of the 8th corps of the Imperial and Reserve Guard. General Bourbaki is descended from a Greek family, and was born at Paris on the 22nd of April, 1816. From 1838, when he was a lieutenant, he has gradually risen in the ranks to the honourable position he now holds. He distinguished himself at Alma, Inkerman and the Siege of Sebastopol. In 1869 he became *aide-de-camp* to the Emperor, and he has been a grand officer of the Legion of Honour since 1860.

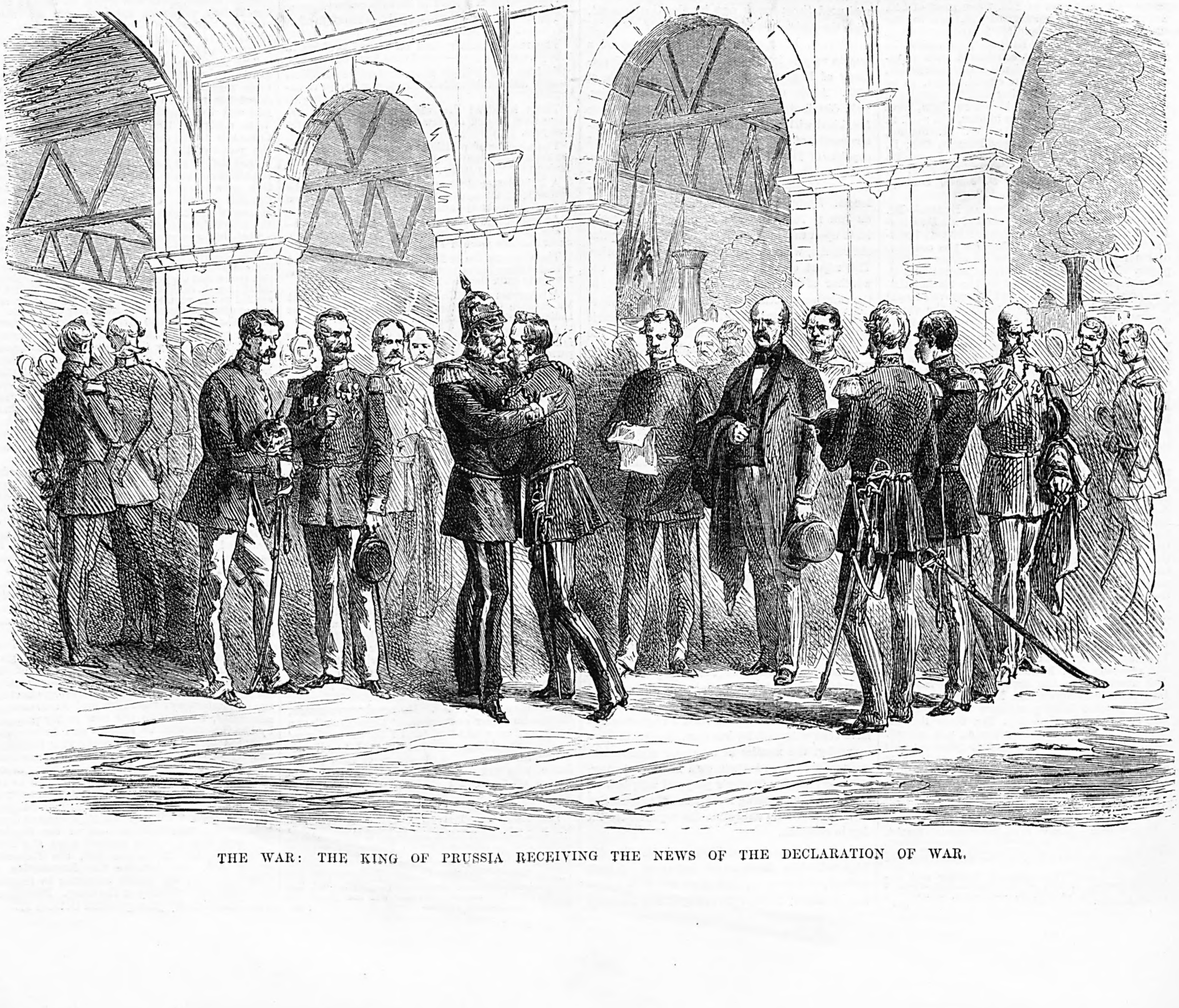


GENERAL BOURBAKI, COMMANDER OF THE 8TH IMPERIAL AND RESERVE GUARD.

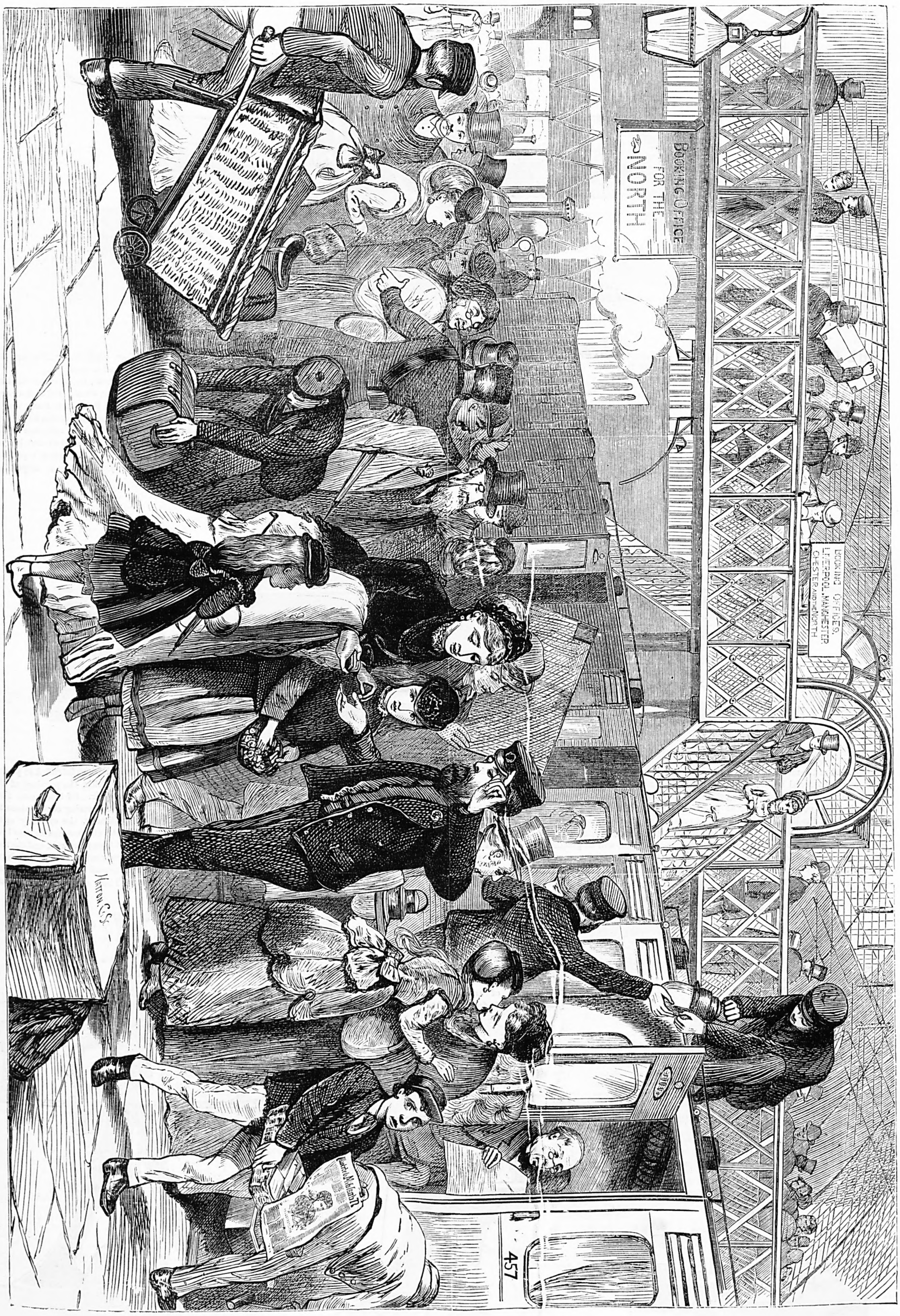
THE KING OF PRUSSIA RECEIVING THE NEWS OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

The scene represented on this page is historic. It is a perfectly faithful rendering of the incident of the reception by King William of the intelligence that Napoleon III. had declared war against Prussia. After the extraordinary diplomatic scenes which had taken place at Ems, his Majesty started for Berlin, and as soon as he set foot upon the platform of the railway station on arriving at the capital of his kingdom he was put in possession of the news, just received. The telegram was taken to the station by M. de Thile, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and it was read to the King by the Count von Bismarck. His Majesty was surrounded at the time by the Prince Royal, by Generals Moltke and de Wrangel, and by the Ministers just mentioned. When he had heard the telegram read the King turned to his son and held out his hand, which the Prince Royal pressed to his lips, and then the King embraced his son with much emotion. A sort of council of war was held on the spot between the King, the Prince Royal, the Count von Bismarck, and Generals Roon and Moltke, and measures of immediate action were quickly resolved upon. After that the Prince Royal, approaching the King's suite, who stood a little apart, pronounced these words only: "Krieg! Mobil," (War! Active Service.) The Prince's words were taken up and repeated with startling enthusiasm by those who stood around, and spread and echoed among the crowd congregated in the vicinity of the station. The news and the prompt resoultion of the King and his Ministers produced a great and patriotic sensation throughout Berlin and the country. The Count von Bismarck, it is said, self-contained and thoughtful, was the least moved of the group that received and hurled back the challenge of war at the Berlin Railway Station.

Mark Lemon and "Hearts are Trumps."—Before we went to the Hall, Mark Lemon repeated to me his story of the origin of "Hearts are Trumps," a drama which was very successful in its day, and might be brought back to the stage with advantage just now. I am not quite clear as to the exact details, but, if my memory serves me, Mark Lemon's words were to the following purpose:—"One day I went to see an old friend of mine, —— the actor (mentioning the name of a popular and deservedly-respected comedian). In a corner of the room sat a gentleman, rather dilapidated in the matter of dress, yet in his way a presentable, respectable-looking person, not over fifty. What struck me more particularly about the man was his white hair. He was not an old man, but his hair was as white as the tresses of Scott's Last Minstrel. My friend —— did not introduce me, and presently the white-haired decayed gentleman left, the actor shaking hands with him and taking quite an affectionate farewell. When the stranger had gone, my friend said, 'Excuse me, Mark, that is ——, the gambler, I never introduce him to my friends; but he comes here whenever he pleases. When I was a young man and struggling hard in my profession, he was very kind to me, and I never forget kind actions; he is down on his luck now, hard up, and comes here to have a meal whenever he wants one.' The incident haunted me. 'And that is ——, is it?' I said to myself as I walked home. What a career, I thought; and then I began to revolve him in my mind with a view to 'copy.' He was a benevolent-looking man, not at all like a gambler, not at all the sort of fellow I should have taken for ——. I wondered if he were married, if he had a daughter, and if they knew what his profession was. Then it occurred to me to build up the story of a gambler who had a daughter living away from town in happy ignorance of her father's career. And this is how it came about that I wrote the play of "Hearts are Trumps," which you are so pleased to say is so excellent a drama. Another curious circumstance connected with that play. One evening I was at the Adelphi Theatre with Charles Dickens. During the performance I noticed the gambler in the pit. 'Look, Dickens,' I said presently, 'there is my leading man in 'Hearts are Trumps'—there is the fellow I told you of!' It seemed to me that I would like to speak to this man. Strange to say his make-up was just like the make-up in my piece. I went round to the pit, and sent a message to the man. He came out, and I mentioned the incident of seeing him at ——. I was mistaken. The man in the pit was the brother of the gambler."—"*Reminiscences of Mark Lemon,*" *by Joseph Hatton in Gentleman's Magazine for August.*



THE WAR: THE KING OF PRUSSIA RECEIVING THE NEWS OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR.


BOOKING OFFICE FOR THE NORTH
BOOKING OFFICES. LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER CHESTER AND NORTH
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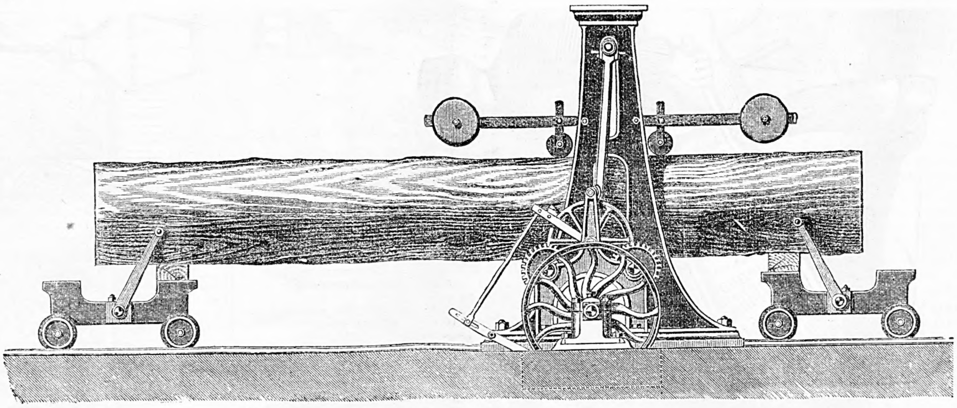
NEW STREET RAILWAY STATION, BIRMINGHAM: "GOING NORTH." *(See page 98.)*



ALLEN RANSOME AND CO.'S COMBINED TIMBER AND DEAL FRAME.]

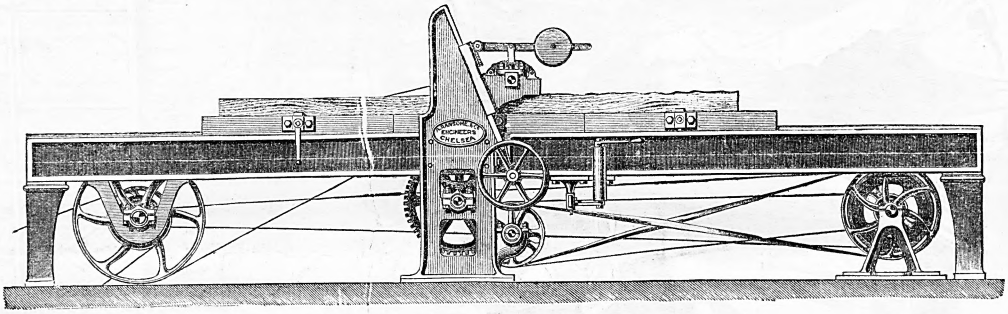
THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT OXFORD.

[Fifth Notice.]

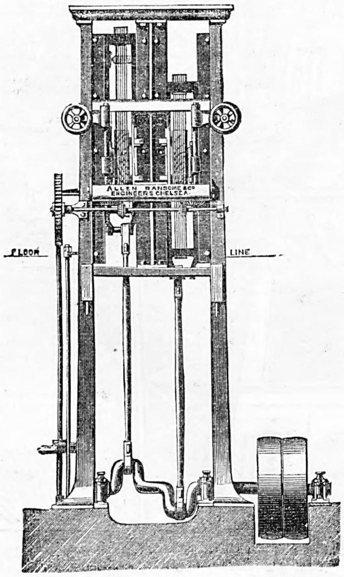
In our fourth notice of the great agricultural exhibition at Oxford we spoke of the singular beauty and attractiveness of the old city. In connection with our fifth notice we present a view of High-street, which will convey to strangers some idea of the architectural character of Oxford, and of the manner in which ecclesiastical, civil, and commercial buildings are made to harmonise in the general and pleasing result. The street is wide, yet not so wide as to break the relationship of the lines of masonry and to make separate scenes of the two sides of the avenue, and not so wide as to mar the fine picturesqueness of the perspective. Of many towns a view similar to that presented on page 108 would exhaust or nearly exhaust all that the inhabitants have to show worthy of being made a picture of, but that is far from being the case with respect to Oxford. This scene is truly a mere specimen of the city, and not its chief claim upon the admiration of visitors. The artist, having put as much into the picture as the laws of vision will admit, cannot help regretting that he must shut out the other fair aspects which two or three minutes walk, in any direction, would reveal. Oxford is a city of pictures, and this is but one of them. Readers interested in pictorial science will be pleased to note that this representation of Oxford High-street is an example of one of the latest processes of engraving, known as grapho-type; and those who are aware of the difficulties with which the grapho-typist has to contend will be gratified to find that the method can be applied so successfully to this description of picture. To those unacquainted with the mysteries of the art we ought, perhaps, to say that the engraving is made on neither wood, steel, copper, nor stone; the work is scratched in by the artist, with hand pencils or stiles, upon a semi-plastic surface of composition, and this mass of lines forms the mould for the casting of an electro-plate to print from. The result is a sketch which more nearly resembles a pencil or pen-and-ink drawing at first hand than does a print by any other process of engraving.

On the same page we present a wood-engraving of the Stand on the Oxford Show Ground of Messrs. Allen Ransome and Co., of Chelsea. On entering the field at the wickets, and turning to the left, the visitor found himself walking down an avenue between machinery in motion on one side of him and machinery at rest on the other. The machinery in motion was the great attraction in this part of the exhibition. Groups of curious and interested spectators gathered everywhere round the quick bobbing pistons and swift revolving wheels. But throughout the week the largest crowd on that part of the field was always congregated at the stand sketched by our artist. These machines may be described as automaton carpenters. The sawing of a tree in a few minutes into planks, the rapid planing of the boards, and the joining, beading, moulding, morticing, &c. of woodwork, ready to the hand of the builder, are processes which every-body can follow, while the results are such as every-body can understand.

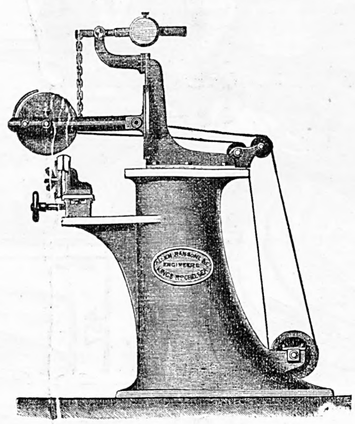
Mr. Allen Ransome, the head of this firm, is a younger son of Mr. James Allen Ransome, the head of the firm of Ransomes, Sims, and Head, of Ipswich. He was apprenticed to the Ipswich firm, and shortly after the expiration of his term of apprenticeship he started the business at Chelsea, devoting his attention especially and almost exclusively to adding to improving and perfecting the inventions intended to perform the work which lies within the province of the carpenter and the joiner. Of late years there has been no lack of engineering contrivances for performing, by machinery, the ordinary operations of labour; but the common defect has been that the work has not been done well, and the machines have wanted persistent accuracy and durability. This firm set themselves the task of remedying that defect. Their object has been to make



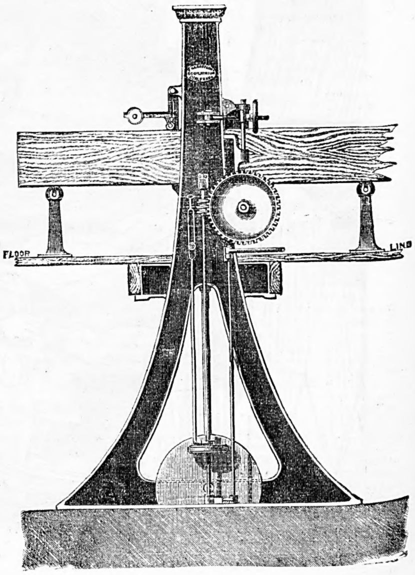
PLANING AND TRYING-UP MACHINE.



EQUILIBRIUM DEAL FRAME.



IMPROVED SAW-SHARPENING MACHINE.



EQUILIBRIUM DEAL FRAME.

machines that would do a large amount of work, with great accuracy, and that would, at the same time, stand a great deal of wear and tear. The first essentials they found to be excellence of workmanship in the making of the machine and fine quality of material, and to these they added many contrivances to prevent the effects of friction and to remove excessive strain from the weakest to the strongest parts. To run machines at very great speed, and at the same time to keep them cool, has been a problem which they have set themselves to solve, and they have met with great succes. As an example of the rapidity with which they can turn out work, it was stated that the machines shown in operation on the stand at Oxford, as they appear in the picture on page 106, (only one machine of each sort) are capable of turning out 300 doors per week, besides cutting up 150 timber logs, sawing out 1,000 deals, and running ten miles of moulding. The first figure on page 106 represents Messrs. Allen Ransome and Co.'s portable combined timber and deal frame. It cuts up a treee into planks in a few minutes, and it has this special advantage, that it suits the case of the builder who requires to saw both timber and deals, but has not sufficient work to render it necessary to have two machines. Being portable it can be easily conveyed to and set to work in a forest, where it can be driven by a portable engine, and needs no shaft. The working parts are attached to a cast-iron bed-plate, fixed on the floor level. The feed-motion is continuous, and the logs follow one another through the frame without any stoppage, the front end of one log following the back end of the previous one without any interval. The log moves on at the rate of from one foot to three feet per minute, according to the nature of the wood and the number of cuts. The machine will slice up six twenty-feet fir or pine logs in an hour, or saw twenty twelve-feet deals, with four cuts in each, in the same time.

The planing and trying-up machine, the second of our diagrams, is made for working scantlings of hard or soft wood. However warped or twisted the scantlings may be, it leaves the machine perfectly true, and with a good planed face ready for glueing up. It also works as a panel-board planing-machine. The cutters are attached to a wrought-iron adze block, which revolves at a very high speed, and cutters of any form may be fixed to it so as to cut a moulding, bead or rebate upon the timber at the same time as it is being planed. The table is entirely of cast-iron, planed all over, and fitted at intervals of four feet with improved screw-cramps, fitted with gun-metal nuts and wrought-iron fangs, by which the timber is readily and securely fixed. The table is worked by a self-acting feed motion, giving it a forward speed equal to 12 feet a minute, and taking it back much faster. Several pieces can be cramped side by side on the bed, and planed simultaneously. A graduated scale of inches is cut on the slide upon which the cutter block works, by which the man working the machine can at once set it to cut any required thickness without having to measure with his rule. A lad working one of these machines will with ease plane and try-up the whole of the stuff for fifty full-size 2-inch doors in ten hours, including planing the panels, the stuff being brought to the Machine rough from the saw. The deal frames, known as "Frazer's Patent Equilibrium" have never been exhibited except at the last two meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society. The firm throw out the challenge that these saws will do more more than double as much work in a given time as any other deal frame yet produced, that the work they turn out is of the very best quality, and that the machine requires less power in proportion to the work turned out than any other frame. These machines are furnished with two separate swing frames worked from one crank shaft, so arranged that when one is at the top, the other is at the bottom of the stroke; and thus in ascending and descending, they counter-balance each other, and the result is, that they can be driven at 400 revolutions per minute with less vibration than any other deal frame driven at half that speed, and the necessity for a counter-balanced fly-wheel is obviated. The swing frames are made of wrought-iron and steel, thus combining great strength with the least possible weight, and the crank shaft and other working parts do not require to be nearly so strong as in other frames, in which a swing frame is counter-balanced by a heavily-weighted fly-wheel. The feed is continuous and the rate of advance of the deals can be varied from 1 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. per minute. The firm guarantee every Frazer's deal frame supplied by them to be capable of sawing fifty 12 ft. 3 in. by 9 in. deals, with three cuts in each in an hour.

Closely allied to the cutting of wood is the sharpening of saws. The central figure at the foot of the opposite page of diagrams is Messrs. A. Ransome's improved saw-sharpening machine. It sharpens saws by means of a revolving emery disc. It will top, gullet, and bevil, either frame, cross-cut, circular, or hand saws, with any form of tooth, so as not to require touching with a file. The grinding disc works in a counterbalanced swinging carriage, which is brought down by hand to the saw as required. This carriage can be set at any required angle, so as to give any amount of *lead* to the tooth, and the same disc can be used for gulletting, topping, or bevilling. The engraving shows the machine as set for sharpening frame saws, the saw being held in a cast-iron vice, which is moved along under the disc with a rack and pinion motion worked by a hand-wheel. The machine will do as much work as six men sharpening by hand; the disc costs only a few shillings, and lasts, in constant work, two months; it sharpens the saw to a uniform depth of gullet; and the action of the disc is found to harden the cutting points of the teeth.

We regret that we cannot find space this week for the moulding machines and the general joiner. The moulding machine was watched with great attention on the show ground. It is made to cut small mouldings, and it works at a marvellously high rate of speed, making 100,000 cuts per minute. It will turn out moulding 3 inches wide at 50 feet per minute, and is ordinarily worked at 30 feet per minute, turning out its work in the very best condition. The usual system is to cut all mouldings with a machine for large mouldings, but this firm, finding that 90 per cent. of the mouldings in general use are under 3 feet wide, contrived this machine specially for narrow mouldings, which does twice as much length in the same time as any other machine, and requires less power than one for cutting large mouldings, while it can be bought for half the money. The "General Joiner" is a very pretty machine, used for sawing, cross-cutting, planing, moulding, grooving, tenoning, mortising, and boring. It works saws up to 20 inches diameter; saws up stuff 7 inches thick; cross-cuts wood 4 inches thick; planes on both sides, and the thickness, and at one operation boards 7 inches wide, &c. The machine, indeed, seemed capable of doing almost anything, and its operations were an ever fresh surprise to the visitors thronging round the Stand. Other machines shown by the firm were the Self-acting Saw Bench, Parkinson's Universal Joiner, the Improved Band-Saw Machine, and the famous French Perin Band-Saws, of which Messrs. Allen Ransome and Co. are the sole agents.

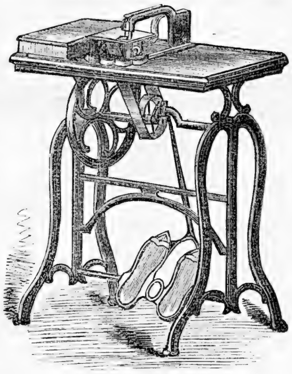
We have several interesting sketches of machines, cattle, &c., wherewith to illustrate further notices from week to week of the Oxford Show.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Rabbits.—All young folks like to keep rabbits, but there is not much definite knowledge as to the best mode of keeping and feeding them. They should not be supplied with bundles of green food collected indiscriminately. The best vegetables are celery, parsley, carrots, dandelion, milk-thistle, tares, lettuce, and cabbage. They should have a little bran, and grain in small quantities, and must not be over fed. They should be allowed to run and exercise themselves. Their lockers should be kept dry and warm.

To Remove a Speck from the Eye.—By taking the upper lashes between the thumb and finger, and drawing the lid completely over the under eye-lashes, and gently moving it backwards and forwards, any specks in the eye fasten on to the lower fringe, and remain there after having let go the upper. This is a sure plan, and can be adopted anywhere; but it requires some experience to acquire it, and should not be given up if the first attempts are unsuccessful. Any disagreeable feeling about is not half so painful or dangerous as is that occasioned by the smallest speck.—*From "Cassell's Household Guide," for* August.

The "Imperial" Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine.—Every good housekeeper should furnish herself with a sewing machine. There is hardly a purchaseable economiser to match it. Not only does it pay an enormous interest upon the original outlay, but it performs its business so quickly that it prevents the sewing-work from being "always about," and thereby vastly increases the comfort of home. We are not going to insist that there is only one particular sewing machine that deserves to be patronized, but we have recently seen a new and excellent one in operation, and we feel safe in recommending it. Herewith we present a picture of it.



The object of the manufacturer of this machine is to supply a good article at a moderate cost. In arrangement, construction, and finish it seems faultless. The maker has selected the Wheeler and Wilson principle, for which the patent expired some years ago, and has brought the highest class of labour, and the finest materials together to improve and perfect that well-known machine. No expense has apparently been spared to procure such improvements as an extensive knowledge of the trade has declared to be necessary in a first-class machine, while avoiding any alteration which has a tendency to complicate rather than improve. The machine, as it is now offered to the public, combines many real advantages. It is quicker and more silent in action, simpler in construction, and more solid and durable than many others. The "Imperial" Sewing Machine, both as a work of art and a labour-saving invention, deserves the success which the manufacturer, Mr. Joseph Harris, of Birmingham, has already achieved. [982

On Dyeing.—The art of dyeing is of great antiquity, and a long and interesting essay might be written on its history. For instance, kermes, a dyeing stuff still in use, can be clearly traced backwards through the middle ages to ancient Rome and thence to Greece, where it was employed to colour the scarlet cloaks of the rich Athenians. The poor Athenians, whose average income was fourpence-halfpenny per day, wore undyed cloaks which were washed sometimes, but not too frequently. The Greeks in their turn derived kermes from the Asiatics. Much might be said, if it were to our present purpose, about the famous Tyrian purple; but we shall only remark with regard to it, that it was probably prized by the ancients much more on account of the absence of other good dyes than its own intrinsic merits, as compared with those of our time. The art of preparing it is by no means lost, and the shell-fish which furnishes the purple pigment still abounds, but we have better colours, and no one finds it worth the trouble of making. As early as 1826, it was discovered that in the waste formed in the manufacture of the coal-gas there existed, among others a substance which was named aniline. About 1858 it was found that under different kinds of chemical treatment, this would yield a variety of brilliant colours, which were turned to practical account as dyes. From their beauty some of them became fashionable and popular; the best known of the class are majenta and mauve. Many improvements in the manufacture have since been introduced, and it is found that they have so great an affinity for the cloth, that the use of mordants may be dispensed with. By the use of these dyes the dirtiness and the difficulty of home-dying are done away with. The work may be done with a certainty of success, and without so much as soiling the fingers. The form in which they most readily may be procured is that of "Judson's Simple Dyes for the People," as prepared by Messrs. Judson and Son, Southwark Street, London. Their preparations may be bought at any chemists, at 6d. a bottle, and give a considerable variety of colours, mostly of great delicacy and brilliancy. The colours sold are: magenta, mauve, violet, puce, purple, canary, cerise, scarlet, orange, blue, pink, green, crimson, brown, black, lavender, slate, and grey; and different shades of these colours may be formed by using a greater or lesser proportion of water. The method of using them is as follows:—For ordinary small articles, such as ribbons, feathers, &c. Into an earthen basin pour two or four quarts of boiling water, into this throw the articles to soak for a minute or two, then lift them out with a piece of clean stick, and pour in a little of the dye. The quantity must depend upon the shade required. The novice will do well rather to put too little than too much, as more can be added afterwards, if needed. The articles must never be allowed to remain in the basin while the fluid is being poured in. As soon as the dye is mixed with the water the goods must be put in and stirred briskly with a piece of stick in each hand, that the colour may be equally distributed, for most goods, from five to fifteen minutes immersion will be sufficient: if a deep shade is required, or if it is desired to utilise the whole of the colouring matter, they may be allowed to remain longer; and so great is the affinity of the dye for the fabric, that the whole will be absorbed and the water rendered colourless. There is, therefore, no reason for using a small quantity of water on the ground of economy of dye. The colour will not be lost in the larger quantity, and the goods should have abundant room to expand. When the goods are of a sufficiently deep shade, remove them from the water with a stick, and hang to dry. Till they are thoroughly dried the full beauty of the colour will not be seen. The process being so clean and simple, there appears no reason why every lady should not be her own dyer, or why dyeing day should not, in every well-regulated family, be as common as, and much more agreeable, than washing day. Any young lady can begin her experiment on a ribbon or feather, following the directions already given, in a basin of water, and proceed afterwards to larger articles of dress in a bread-pan or foot-bath. The thing would be worth trying from motives of economy; and much more real amusement would result from it than from many of the melancholy recreations to which young ladies of the present day are condemned. In addition to their use as dyes, we find that these fluids are applied to a curious variety of purposes. Such of our lady readers as practise illumination, will find them, from their brilliancy, valuable for that purpose; and to the designers of stained glass windows they are likely to prove of great importance, since by their means something of the lustre of actual glass is to be attained in the preliminary paper cartoons. Architects and engineers employ them as flat washes on their plans and sections; photographic colourists tint photographs with them; we are not aware that artists have painted with them as yet. The edges of books may be coloured with them in a pretty manner, by pressing the volume tightly together and laying on the fluid lightly and quickly with a soft brush. Deal may be stained with them to imitate oak, mahogany, satinwood, or ebony. For staining leather they answer well. Many other uses might be mentioned; but one of the most curious which has come to our knowledge is that recently adopted by a proprietor of hackney carriages; when the linings of his vehicles become faded, he stains them, without removing, with a solution of blue or crimson, and they look fresh and bright again; and the otherwise necessary expense of re-lining is thus avoided. There is nothing disagreeable in the use of these dyes: the process is, on the contrary, a pretty and interesting one.—*Cassell's Household Guide—on Decorative Art.*

A Valuable Woodcut.—There is said to be a paper in Philadelphia which has one woodcut, which is used for every face. It was engraved originally (says a Boston paper) to represent Arthur Spring, but the proprietor liked it so much that he determined to keep it on hand, and run it into the paper whenever anybody else was hung, or died, or was elected, or made a speech, And so every time a portrait was wanted, this woodcut was altered to fit it. First, the hat was cut down, then the nose was chiseled into various shapes; then the eyes were gouged a little; then the head was altered, and the cheeks hollowed out. It never, at its best, looked like any human being that had ever existed in this wide world; but that made no difference, for the proprietor always jammed it right in every time, with a fresh name and biographical sketch. It has served already for James Buchanan, Jeff. Davis, Probst, General Grant, Susan B. Anthony, Major Fox, Senator Revels, Artemus Ward, Daniel in Lions' Den, Winnemore, Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle, Ristori, Asa Packer, Governor Curtin, and a score or two of others. It is somewhat rusty now, the old woodcut is, but the owner clings to it with unalterable affection, and the first time anybody does anything alarming, it will go in again with a new sketch. This won't make so much difference now, because the block is much worn, and when the picture is printed, you can't tell, to save your life, whether it was intended for a man's face or for a study of a mosiom in the desert of Sahara.

"I had been afflicted nine years with rheumatism and griping pains all over my body, so as to be unable to work, and had been confined to my bed several weeks, when I heard of Perry Davis's Pain Killer, and sent for a bottle. I commenced using it immediately, and within twelve hours was free from pain and able to go down stairs, and I believe it will eventually quite restore the use of my paralysed limbs.—George Hewson, Warrington, *Aug.* 15, 1867.—To P. Davis & Son, London, W.C."

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill; and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)

Improvements in machinery for shearing and washing sheep or other animals. J. C. Wilson, London.

Improvements in apparatus or appliances for transporting heavy objects from one locality to another. A. B. Brown, Woolwich, Kent.

Improvements in machinery for elevating corn, hay, straw, and other agricultural produce. W. Tasker, jun., near Andover, Hants.

A new or improved system of registering or indicating apparatus for mining and other purposes. E. L. Rildens, Brussels, Belgium.

An improved process for cleaning, purifying, improving, and preserving grain and seed. C. T. Baconchard and L. A. Dumars, Nesle, France.

Improvements in machines for polishing yarns or threads. W. Spence, London. (A communication from S. P. Villain, Paris.)

Improvements in fire-escapes. W. Larking, Bradford, Suffolk.

Improvements in metallic packing for stuffing boxes. R. F. Fairlie, London.

Improvements in the manufacture or production of metallic pipe and sheets, and in making points therefor. J. and W. Weems, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.

Improvements in apparatus for measuring oil and other liquids. J. Mason, Farnsfield, near Southwell, Nottinghamshire.

An improved horizontal pump. L. Lucon and Z. P. Kern, Paris.

An improved apparatus or receptacle for storing and for withdrawing wine or other liquids, part of which apparatus is also applicable wherever a tap may be required. R. Hunt, Scarborough, Yorkshire.

Improvements in soap frames. C. Tnomas, Bristol.

Improvements in steam boilers and engines. W. E. Newton, London. (A communication from F. B. Blanchard, New York, U.S.)

Improved machinery for manufacturing semolina and flour. G. A. Brichotz, London.

Improvements in hats and other like coverings for the head. F. J. Upton, Bermondsey, Surrey.

Improvements in the manufacture of mortar and concrete, and of bricks or blocks for building purposes. H. Y. D. Scott, Ealing Middlesex.

Improvements in machinery for spinning or twisting flax, hemp, jute, and other fibrous substances. H. M. Ward, Ballymaconaghy, Down, Ireland.

Improvements in the manufacture of elastic fabrics. L. Turner, Leicester.

Improvements in the machines for and the manufacture of knitted goods. D. M. Weston, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.)

Improvements in safety attachments for steam generators. B. J. B. Mills, London. (A communication from H. K. Randolph, Orange Vermont, U.S.)

Improvements in carding and spinning machines. A. H. Brandon, Paris. (A communication from J. Goulding, Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.)

Improvements in lace machines. E. Doughty, Nottingham.

Improvements in staining and ornamenting wood. A. F. Brophy, London.

Improvements in steam vessels, and sailing vessels, and in the construction and mode of working machinery or apparatus employed on board such vessels, for the purpose of lessening the motion of certain parts thereof, and for lessening or preventing sea-sickness. H. Bessemer, London.

Improvements in the manufacture of mosaic plaques or slabs suitable for external and internal decorations. C. M. Campbell, London.

(*Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid*).

Improvements in machinery or apparatus for bowking, bleaching, and cleansing textile fabrics, and fibrous materials. J. Smith, Manchester.

Improvements in combined gas and air engines. C. D. Abel, London. (A communication from E. Langen and A. N. Otto, Cologne, Prussia.)

Improved machinery for reducing wood to shreds to be used in the manufacture of paper pulp. C. de Negri, London.

An improved machine for stamping letters. F. Wirth, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany. (A communication from J. C. W. Maas and C. Fischer, Hamburgh, Germany.

Improvements in looms for weaving, and in means or apparatus for the manufacture of parts of such looms. G. Hodgson, Bradford, Yorkshire.

An improved composition to be applied to sheep and other animals for the purposes of destroying vermin and other parasitical life thereon, and for protecting them therefrom. R. Girdwood, Edinburgh, Midlothian, N.B.

Improvements in kitchen or cooking ranges. J. Badger, Worcestershire.

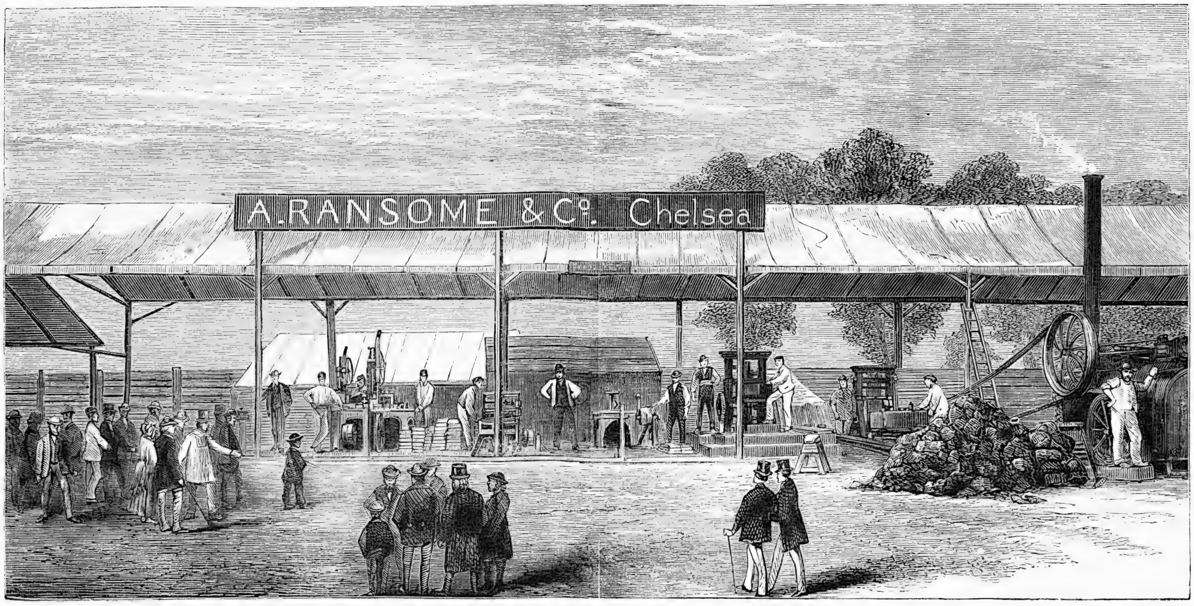
Improvements in solvent or detergent processes. J. G. Marshall, Leeds, Yorkshire.

An improved self-acting cooking apparatus. H. A. Bonneville, Bayswater, Middlesex. (A communication from J. Lorensen, Paris.)

Improvements in ornamenting candles, and in apparatus or machinery employed for that purpose A. Field, Lambeth, and W. B. Nation, Old Kent-road, Surrey.

Artificial Supply of Oxygen.—A railway bridge is in course of construction across the Mississippi at St. Louis. The piers are built on the solid rock lying 120 feet below the ordinary high-water mark; and in excavating for the foundations a prodigious amount of sand, gravel, and clay had to be removed. This was accomplished by pumps, which lifted out all the loose material, except the gravel suitable for concrete. In laying the foundations the men worked in an air-chamber, in which, to ensure a proper supply for breathing, the air was kept at a pressure of about four atmospheres, and, as it appears, with injurious results. The flames of the candles by which the chamber was lighted were twice as large as in the natural atmosphere, and so much smoke was thrown off that various contrivances for gettting rid of it had to be employed. Most of the men employed were seized with numbness and stiffness, from which they recovered under treatment in the open air; but some were so severely paralyzed that they died. After this fatal incident the "spells" of work in the air-chamber were reduced to one hour, which was found to be a safe limit.

The Place of Refuge, during this hot weather, STEELE'S HAIRCUTTING SALOONS. The Largest and Coolest in the three Kingdoms. Extra Assistants to meet the large demands for Shampooing with eggs, &c. Streams of warm, tepid, and cold water—a delightful operation—a necessity and a luxury. Moderate charges. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair, Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloth Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn,* and *Vulcanite,* from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591



THE OXFORD SHOW: STAND OF MESSRS. ALLEN RANSOME AND CO., OF CHELSEA. *(See page 106)*

LITTLE BRINGTON AND THE WASHINGTONS.

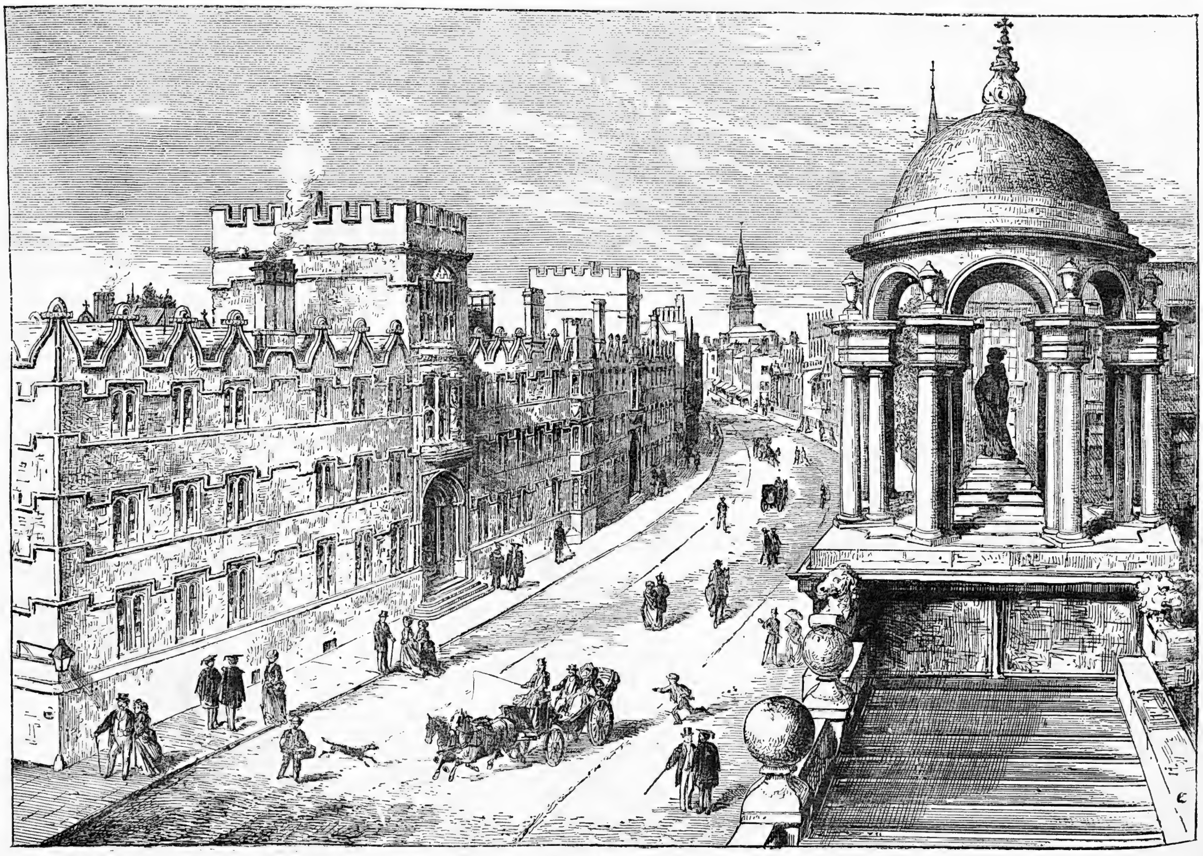
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Little Brington, an extremely picturesque village, is to be found about seven miles from the busy town of Northampton. It was in this unpretentious village that the ancestors of George Washington once resided, and it was from here that Sir John Washington, the great-grandfather of the first American president, went forth towards the new Land of Promise, there to find the rest and repose which was denied to him at home, and to sow the seeds of that fame which afterwards culminated around the name of his great grandson. Brington church contains the identical tomb-slab (a *fac-simile* engraving of which we intend giving in a future number) of Lawrence Washington, the father of the emigrant, on which may yet be traced the family arms—argent, two bars gules; in chief, three mullets of the second —from which in all probability originated an ensign which has since acquired a fame and importance second only to that of Great Britain. The tomb of his first wife is to be seen at Islip-on-the-Nen. Washington Irving and other American writers have traced the history of the family of Sir John, or rather John Washington, for he appears to have dropped the title in his adopted home; and nothing remains to be added to their statements except that there are good reasons for believing that the house in which Lawrence, and, after him, John Washington, resided at Brington, is yet in existence. A minute investigation of the parish register, the household books at Althorp, and other original sources of information, give evidence that an ancient dwelling in the village was the house in question. Facing the street, over the doorway, is an oblong stone tablet, on which is inscribed:—

THE LORD GEVETH, THE LORD TAKETH AWAY.
BLESSED BE THE NAME OF THE LORD.
CONSTRVCTA, 1606.

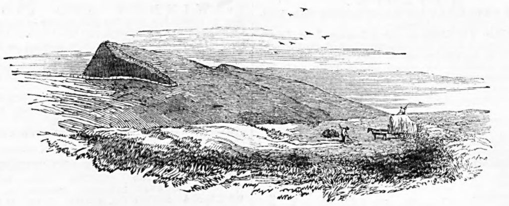
This can be explained by the parish register, which shows that the Lord had both given and taken away from them a child *in the same year that the house was built.*

The death of Mr. Edmund Forster Blanchard, youngest son of Mr. Laman Blanchard, is much lamented in literary circles. He was for some years connected with *Lloyd's Newspaper*, and contributed largely to magazines, reviews, and the newspaper press.



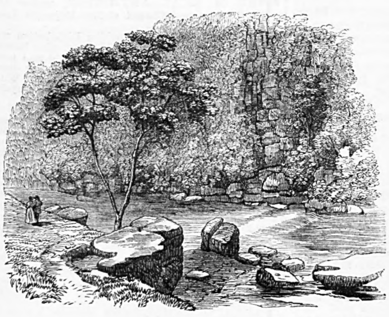
HIGH STREET, OXFORD. *(See page 106.)*

SIGHTS ALONG THE ROMAN WALL.



THE ROMAN WALL AT CAWFIELD CRAGS.

Our first illustration on this page shows a portion of the Roman Wall (which we have illustrated in previous numbers), at Cawfield Crags. Although we have before given lengthy accounts of the Wall's history, we think an extract we have lately come across from Precopius (a somewhat obscure author who is believed to have written in the fifth century) should be read by all who take an interest in the subject. It sets forth the notions entertained in his day regarding the outlying ground to the northward of the wall. "Moreover, in this Isle of Britain," he says, "men of ancient time built a long wall, cutting off a great portion of it, for the soil, and the men, and all other things, are not alike on both sides; for on the eastern (southern) side of the wall there is a wholesomeness of air in conformity with the seasons—moderately warm in summer and cool in winter. Many men inhabit here, living much as other men. The trees, with their appropriate fruits, flourish in season, and their corn lands are as productive as others, and the district appears sufficiently fertilised by streams. But on the western (northern) side all is different, insomuch, indeed, that it would be impossible for a man to live there, even half an hour. Vipers and serpents innumerable, with all other kinds of wild beasts, infest that place; and, what is most strange, the natives affirm, that if any one passed the wall he would die immediately, unable to endure the unwholesomeness of the atmosphere. Death also attacking such beasts as go thither, forthwith destroys them. . . . . They say that the souls of men departed are always conducted to this place, but in what manner I will explain immediately, having frequently heard it from men of that region, relating it most seriously, although I would rather ascribe their asservations to a certain dreamy faculty which possesses them."

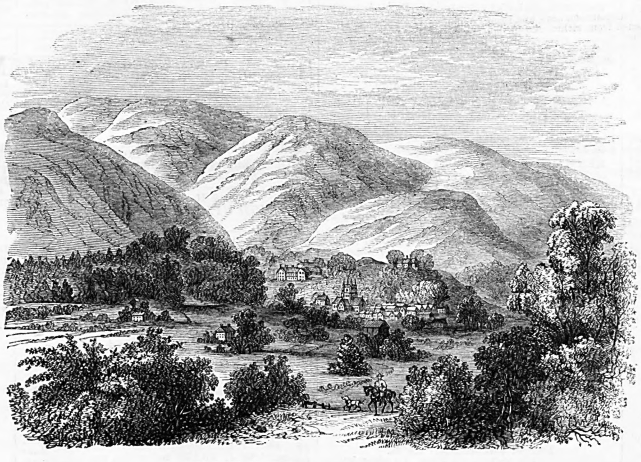


THE ROMAN WALL: THE POPPING STONE.

The Popping Stone, the subject of our illustration, is to be found at Gilsland. It was here that Scott first met his wife, then the beautiful Miss Charpentier. The spot where he put the "momentous question" is said to have become a favourite resort of fair spinsters in their rambles with the Gilsland beaux. The very stone even on which Miss Charpentier sat on the interesting occasion is identified; it is called the "Popping Stone," and many fragments are chipped from it, as amulets propitious to Hymen, for, like the stone on which St. Thomas of Canterbury received the crown of martyrdom, its virtue exists with equal potency in the smallest fraction as in the whole mass. The large stone which constituted her resting-place is chequered by the shadows of a mountain-ash that grows on the brink of the clear swift stream, whose course narrows here between steep embowered banks, where the cooing voice of the cushat-dove mingles with the murmur of the waters, as, gliding over many a rocky ledge, they flow in music that the fairies in their moonlit revels might not disdain to dance to.

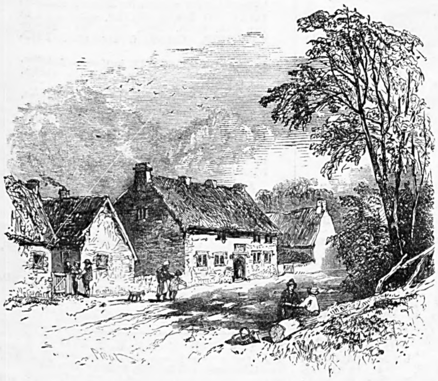
CHURCH STRETTON.

In our last number we published "The Light Spout Waterfall," in the vicinity of Church Stretton, which we now illustrate in the centre of this page. The town seems to have been the first place in the district where was built a church, and thus it became distinguished as Church Stretton. It lies in a lovely valley and entering from Ludlow it is bounded on the right by a succession of rounded hills, which become more and more elevated, until they end in the lofty peak of Caer Caradoc, which stands like a giant sentinel upon the entrance to the valley from the north. The other side of the valley is bordered by a more massive monntain range, which is called the Longmynd. The mountains on both sides of this valley are exceedingly interesting in a geological point of view. The thickness of the stratum of Longmynd has been estimated at 26,000 feet, a thickness so enormous that it has been suggested that there may have been a doubling up of the strata in places where no sections are to be seen. The force of the convulsion which caused their upheaval may be imagined by the fact that the strata, in their present position, are all either quite or very nearly vertical. This may be seen especially in some of the rocks near Church Stretton, where also the contortions which they have undergone in the process of upheaval are strikingly displayed.



CHURCH STRETTON FROM RAGLETH.

This district has long ceased to be infested, as of old, with hostile Welshmen, and Church Stretton is becoming a favourite resort for visitors who come to wander over the beautiful scenery of the Longmynd. It is a pretty country town, beautifully situated at the foot of some of the steepest and loftiest of the hills which project from the eastern side of this mountain range, while nearly opposite it, on the other side of the valley, rises the still bolder mountain of Caer Caradoc.



THE HOUSE AT LITTLE BRINGTON SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED BY THE WASHINGTONS. (*See page* 108.)

Peaches cost fifty cents each only, at Newport, R.I.

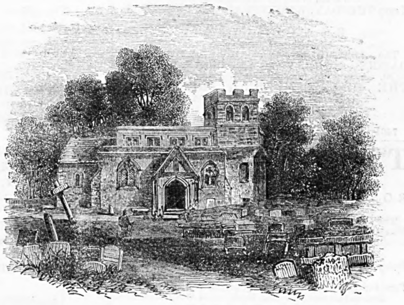
It is announced that our M.P.s have got the hint that it is very possible they may be wanted for an October Session.

CUMNOR CHURCH.

The name of Cumnor is familiar to hundreds who have never been there. It is a quiet, pretty little village, full of historical interest. Anyone who has read "Kenilworth" will remember Cumnor Hall and Tony Forster, and the melancholy fate of Amy Robsart. In the "Percy Reliques" there is the ballad of Mickle, which begins—

> The dews of summer night did fall;
> The moon, sweet regent of the sky,
> Silvered the walls of Cumnor Hall,
> And many an oak that grew thereby.

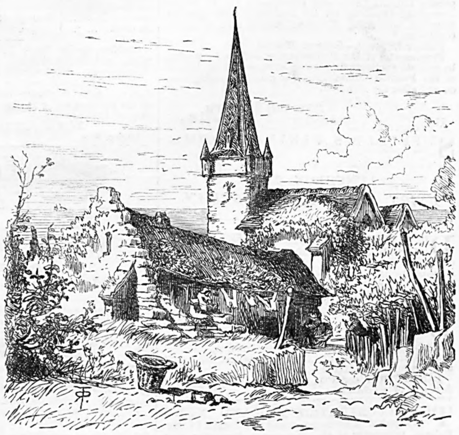
In a future Number we shall give an illustration of the "Bear and Ragged Staff," an old inn teeming with historical and legendary interest. At present we will confine ourselves to a few remarks concerning the church, illustrated below. The church, when you approach it, strikes you as handsome and imposing, in spite of its architectural diversities. Taking into our reckoning the northern porch, which occupies a more central position than usual, it is cruciform. The porch leads into the north aisle, and at the east end was once a small chapel. The aisle is separated from the nave by massive round pillars supporting three solid and bold arches of masonry. Near the west end of the north aisle is a curious old Bible, bound in wood and iron, fastened to the desk-board of a pew by a strong iron chain. It is a fine specimen of the Bibles which were ordered by the Reformers to be placed in all our parish churches at the time of our renunciation of Popery. The western gallery is as ugly and unsighty as—such structures usually are, and the font is heavy and uninteresting. The chancel is lighted by some narrow side windows, and by an eastern lanced window of three lights, surmounted by an equal number of quatrefoils.



CUMNOR CHURCH.

THE VALE CHURCH, GUERNSEY.

We give below a sketch of the quiet, quaint old church that stands by the sea in a beautiful valley at Guernsey, familar we should imagine to any of our readers who have visited that tight little island, with its lovely bays, its ferns, its caverns, and shells. The church was built A.D. 1,100, and when we have said this we can safely leave our picture to describe itself.



THE VALE CHURCH, GUERNSEY.

BIRMINGHAM CONCERT HALL.

Open every Evening "All the Year Round."

MONSTRE COMPANY OF STAR ARTISTES ALWAYS ENGAGED.

This PRESENT WEEK, re-appearance of the Star London Comic,

MR. HARRY RICKARDS.

MR. TOM WINTER, the Improvisatore Vocalist.

LOTTIE BOYERS, Serio Comic.

THE GREAT GRIMMIT MINSTRELS.

TED BROWN, THE CHINESE RAINBOW.

MR. PERCIVAL, the Christy's Tenor.

ALFRED HERBERT, Premier Baritone.

MONS. ZAMEZOU'S TROUPE OF MALE AND FEMALE ACROBATS.

S. TUTE'S CELEBRATED BAND.

800] E. MARTIN, *Artist and Manager.*

LOWER GROUNDS, ASTON.

THE FINEST DISPLAY OF SUMMER BEDDING PLANTS IN THE COUNTRY.

SYNYER AND GILMER'S CELEBRATED MILITARY BAND

Will Perform in the New Orchestra MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 till 8.30.

POULTNEY'S BRASS BAND

Every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, From 4 till 8.30.

BOATING, &c.

Admission, Twopence each.

The ASSEMBLY ROOM will be OPEN for DANCING MONDAY and SATURDAY, from 8 till 10.30. Admission, Sixpence each.

THE GRAND MUSICAL PROMENADE, ON EVERY FRIDAY,

FROM FIVE TILL NINE.

Admission, Sixpence each.

746] H. G. QUILTER, Proprietor.

THE ROYAL PROMENADE GARDENS,

SUTTON COLDFIELD.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!

THESE ARE NOW IN BLOOM.

The Collection of Roses, one of the most extensive in Warwickshire, includes all the best varieties in cultivation.

SPECIAL TRAINS,

Every MONDAY and SATURDAY, will run from New Street at Three p.m.

Fare for Return Journey and Admission to the Gardens and Park. } NINEPENCE.

PIC-NIC PARTIES.

Special Terms for Railway Fare, &c., may be known on application at the Railway Stations, or to

J. COLE,

Proprietor Royal Promenade Gardens.

912]

ORDINARY ADMISSION, TWOPENCE.

KERBY'S POOLS,

BOURNBROOK, BRISTOL ROAD.

THESE beautiful Pools are now Open Daily for BOATING and FISHING. The Pools are well stored, and a Fleet of excellent Pleasure BOATS has been provided.

The Extensive SHRUBBERIES and Promenade Gardens, cool and shady, are one delightful scene of sylvan beauty.

949] G. NORTH, *Proprietor.*

MORRIS ROBERTS'S SUBURBAN RETREAT.

ST. HELENA GARDENS,

MUSIC HALL, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS,

SHERBORNE ROAD, BALSALL HEATH.

These beautiful Grounds, replete with every comfort, convenience, and accommodation, are situated in the highest, healthiest, and most salubrious Suburb of Birmingham. Private Parties accommodated. Splendid BAND every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday.

DANCING every MONDAY and SATURDAY Evening, commencing at Six o'clock. [788

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL

in aid of the Funds of the General Hospital (30th Celebration), on the 30th and 31st of August and 1st and 2nd of September, 1870.

PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the Earl of BRADFORD.

Principal Vocalists—Mademoiselle Titiens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne and Mademoiselle Ilma di Murska, Madame Patey and Mademoiselle Drasdil. Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Santley and Signor Foli.

Solo Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard. Solo Violin, M. Sainton. Organist, Mr. Stimpson.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY MORNING.—Elijah, Mendelssohn.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—Naaman, Costa.

THURSDAY MORNING.—Messiah, Handel.

FRIDAY MORNING.—St. Peter (a new Oratorio), Benedict (composed expressly for the Festival); Requiem, Mozart.

TUESDAY EVENING.—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Cantata (*Paradise and the Peri*), J. F. Barnett (composed expressly for the Festival); Miscellaneous Selection, comprising Mendelssohn's Concerto in G Minor, and Overtures Freischutz and Zampa.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Instrumental Work, A. S. Sullivan (composed expressly for the Festival; Choral Ode (ditto), Dr. Stewart. Second Part will consist entirely of selections from the works of Beethoven.

THURSDAY EVENING.—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Cantata (*Naia and Damayanti*) Dr. F. Hillier (composed expressly for the Festival); Miscellaneous Selection, including Kreutzer Sonata and Overture Guillaume Tell.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Samson, Handel.

Programmes of the Performances will be forwarded by post on application to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Festival Committee, Ann Street, Birmingham, on and after the 28th inst.

By order.

HOWARD S. SMITH,

773] *Secretary to the Festival Committee.*

SUFFIELD'S DINING ROOMS,

AND

LUNCHEON BAR,

UNION PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.

[754

MALVERN.

DR. RAYNER'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

(formerly Dr. Wilson's). This complete Establishment, beautifully placed on the slope of the Malvern Hills, has recently undergone entire renovation, and has accommodation for 70 inmates.—For prospectus apply to T. Rayner, M.D., Malvern.

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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—

The best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heart-burn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies, children, and infants.

DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London, and of all chemists. [581

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS is supplied in Bromsgrove and the district by Mr Palmer, proprietor of the *Bromsgrove Messenger*, who will allow the usual discount to the trade.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

SATURDAY TO MONDAY AT MATLOCK.

EVERY SATURDAY UNTIL OCTOBER 29th, 1870.

RETURN TICKETS at the following Low Fares, will be issued from the undermentioned Stations to MATLOCK BATH by any of the Ordinary Trains on Saturday, available for return by any Train up to the following Monday Evening.

STATIONS.	FARES. 1st Class. s.	d.	2nd Class. s.	d.
Leicester	10	6	8	0
Rugby, Nuneaton	12	6	10	0
Hinckley	11	6	9	6
Loughborough	7	6	5	6
Nottingham	6	0	4	6
Newark	9	0	7	0
Lincoln	10	6	8	0
Birmingham	10	6	8	0
Burton	6	0	4	6
Derby	4	0	3	0
Chesterfield	5	0	4	0
Sheffield	8	0	6	0
Rotherham	8	0	6	0
Masboro'	8	0	6	0

JAMES ALLPORT, *General Manager.*

Derby, 1870. [908

2,758 horses were killed for food in Paris last year.

The officers of the Russian army now on furlough have been ordered home.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

On SATURDAY, AUGUST 13th,

A FAST EXCURSION TRAIN Will leave Birmingham (Snow Hill) at 3-5 p.m., West Bromwich, 3-20, Wednesbury, 3-25, Bilston, 3-25, Dudley, 2-17, and Wolverhampton (Low Level) at 3-50 p.m., for

WELLINGTON, STOCKPORT, MANCHESTER,

SHREWSBURY, HEREFORD, WELSHPOOL, BALA, DOLGELLY, CHESTER, BIRKENHEAD, And LIVERPOOL,

Returning on Monday or Thursday, August 15 or 18.

Tickets may be procured on and after August 11th.

FORESTERS' FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AUGUST 16th.

On MONDAY, AUGUST 15th, 1870,

AN EXCURSION TRAIN

Will leave Wolverhampton (low level) at 11-50 a.m., Bilston 12 noon, Wednesbury 12-5 p.m., Dudley, 11 a.m., Westbromwich, 12-15 p.m., Birmingham (Snow Hill Station) 12-35 p.m., Bordesley 12-40 p.m., for

READING and LONDON.

To Return from Kensington Station at 6-40 p.m., on Tuesday, August 16th, or from Paddington Station at 10-10 a.m., and Reading at 11-40 a.m., on Friday, August 19th.

Passengers can book by this train to Paris, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Brussels.

The tickets are available for returning from Paris to London within fourteen days, and from London to the station started from within sixteen days from the day of departure.

On TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1870,

AN EXCURSION TRAIN

Will leave Wolverhamton (low level) at 5-35 a.m., Bilston 5-45, Wednesbury 5-50, West Bromwich 6, Birmingham (Snow Hill) 6-10, Bordesley 6-15, Warwick 6-50, Leamington 7, Banbury 7-40, Oxford, 8-20, for

KENSINGTON and the CRYSTAL PALACE,

Without change of carriage.

Passengers for Crystal Palace return same day (only) at 6-5 p.m. from the Palace Station.

Passengers for Kensington taking tickets at the day-trip fares, return the same day from Kensington Station (Addison Road) at 6-40 p.m.; but those taking tickets at the higher fares can return on the following Friday, August 19th, from Paddington Station at 10-10 a.m.

JAMES GRIERSON, General Manager.

Paddington, July, 1870. [984.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

SEA SIDE TRIPS FOR THREE OR TEN DAYS.

EVERY SATURDAY until OCTOBER 29, 1870, CHEAP EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued from the undermentioned Stations to

GRIMSBY AND CLEETHORPES.

By any of the Ordinary Trains at the following Low Fares.

FARES THERE AND BACK.

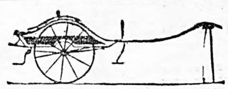
STATIONS.	To return by any Train up to following Monday Evening. 1st class. s. d.	Cov. Cars. s. d.	To return by any Train on following Monday Week. 1st class. s. d.	Cov. Cars s. d.
Birmingham ...	20 0	10 0	25 0	12 6
Tamworth ...	17 0	8 6	22 0	11 0
Burton	15 0	7 6	20 0	10 0
Leicester	15 0	7 6	20 0	10 0
Loughboro' ...	14 0	7 0	18 0	9 0
Derby...	12 0	6 0	17 0	8 6
Mansfield				
Nottingham ...	10 0	5 0	15 0	7 6
Southwell... ...				
Newark				

Children under Three Years of Age, Free; above Three and under Twelve, Half-fares. Tickets not Transferable. No Luggage Allowed.

The Tickets will not be recognised for the Return Journey unless they have been presented and Stamped at the Booking Office at Cleethorpes or Grimsby on the Day of Return.

JAMES ALLPORT, *General Manager.*

Derby, Aug. 1870. [907



W. H. PARTON,

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5 *to* 7, *and* 12 *to* 14, *CLEMENT STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

An assortment of Two and Four Wheel Carriages, Always on Hand. [991

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CLIFTON DOWN, near BRISTOL.

Elegantly fitted up, and in a situation of unrivalled beauty. From the House the most charming views are obtained of Leigh Woods, Nightingale Valley, the Suspension Bridge, the River Avon, &c.

Sitting-rooms and Bed-rooms with Dressing-rooms and Waterclosets *en suites.* An elegant Drawing-room for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen frequenting the Coffee-room. [763

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a contemplated Dissolution Of Partnership,

SWINDEN AND SONS

Beg to invite the Nobility and Gentry of the Midland Counties, also their Friends and the Trade to INSPECT their STOCK, which they are now offering at a liberal Discount for Cash.

The STOCK comprises one of the largest varieties of WORKS of ART in CLOCKS, &c., imported into the Midland Counties.

GILT DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS,

MARBLE AND BRONZE DINING ROOM CLOCKS,

From 37s. 6d. to £35.

WOOD CASE FIFTEEN-DAY CHAMBER CLOCKS,

From 15s. to £6.

EIGHT-DAY

SPRING TIMEPIECES POR OFFICES.

CHIME CLOCKS SUITED FOR HALLS.

CARVED LIBRARY CLOCKS,

VIENNA REGULATORS FOR HALLS,

£2 10s. to £10.

GILT CARRIAGE CLOCKS, £3 10s. to £15.

MUSIC BOXES, 9s. 6d. to £20.

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HIGH CLASS GENEVA WATCHES.

COLOURED GOLD JEWELLERY.

FIFTEEN CARAT GOLD CHAINS, &c.

27, *TEMPLE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

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GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, W.C. PANS, WATER FILTERS, PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES, TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY TOPS, VASES, PENDANTS, FLOWER POTS, GARDEN EDGING, &c.,

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DOULTON AND CO,

LAMBETH, LONDON.

May be had Wholesale and Retail at their Depot,

GRANVILLE WHARF, WOOD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Paris Exhibition 1867, a Silver Medal was awarded to H. D. & Co. for Terra Cotta. [784

A PINT OF A REFRESHING SUMMER HAIR WASH for SIXPENCE!!! Ingredients and instructions post free on receipt of six stamps, from H. Lloyd, Totnes. [760

WRECK OF THE "SPINDRIFT."

100 Pieces of 32in. Gray CALICO, heavy 2½d., 3½d., 4½d., and 5d. per yard. 500 Pieces of 30in. Heavy Gray DRILL, 15lb. weight, 4½d. and 5d. per yard. 1,000 RUGS, CARRIAGE RUGS, HORSE RUGS, and RAILWAY RUGS, 1s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. each. 36in. Fine White CALICO, at 3d., 4½d., and 5d. per yard. Common White CALICO, 56in. wide, 3½d. per yard. White Imitation IRISH LINEN, 33in., 3½d. per yard. 22in. COTTON CHECKS, 4d. per yard. Striped GINGHAM, 25in., 3½ per yard. Black and Scarlet BROAD CLOTH, 3s. per yard, all wool. 24in. Striped GINGHAM, 2½d. per yard. 250 Large Printed SHAWLS, Cashmere, 1½d. yard, 1s. 3d. each. Best All-wove Fancy SHIRTINGS, full width, 10d. to 1s. 1d. per yard. Large size HEARTH RUGS, very durable. 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. each. 50 Sets of fine Cut DECANTERS, 11s. 6d. set. Cut CLARET BOTTLES, 5s. each. BLANKETS, White, Red, Green, Blue, Brown, and Gray, from 6s. 6d. pair. Lot of Single BLANKETS, all Colours, at 1s. 3d. per lb. 8in. SCISSORS, 2d. pair. CUPS and SAUCERS, 1s. 3d. dozen. Brown BLANKETS, 3s. 3d. pair. 15,000 Yards of Scotch and Yorkshire All-wool TROUSERING, 2s. yard, to pick.

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105, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM, five Doors from the New Midland Bank. Chops, Steaks, &c. at five minutes' notice. Choice Foreign Wines and Cigars, Burton Ales and Dublin Stout. T. HANSON; and at the CORNER STORES, UNION PASSAGE. [437

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THE CELEBRATED AMBER ALE, IN BOTTLES

TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER DOZ.

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GARRATT AND HOLMES,

PLUMBERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, &c.

Every description of Repairs executed in the best manner.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED,

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LOMBARD STREET, and CHARING CROSS,

LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1782.

Prompt and liberal Loss Settlements.

Insurances effected in all parts of the world.

610] GEO. W. LOVELL, *Secretary.*

YATES'S VIRGINIAN SILVER and PATENT ELECTRO-PLATE SPOONS, FORKS,

TEA SERVICES, CRUET FRAMES, &c., &c. Manufactured by J. YATES and SONS, Pritchett Street, Birmingham.

Virginian Trade Mark, J. Y. & S. & $^{Y.}_{V.S.}$ on a shield.

Electro Trade Mark, J. Y. & S. & E. P. under a crown.

May be had through all respectable Wholesale Houses [686

REEVES'S WARWICKSHIRE SAUCE.

This most Pure and Wholesome Condiment is universally acknowledged to be the Best and Cheapest ever offered to the Public, and is Sold Everywhere.

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"TOM HOOD" DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is acknowledged to be the best Hand Machine yet invented. Price, £4 4s.

With Treadle and Stand, 10s. [986

G. H. HARRIS,

BRISTOL ST., BIRMINGHAM, AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER and MACHINIST.—Improved LAWN MOWERS, from 24s. to £30. GARDEN ROLLERS, 28s.; CROQUET SEATS, 8s. 6d.; CHAIN HARROWS, 37s.; CHAFF-CUTTERS, 42s. 6d.; KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, 20s. GARDEN SEATS, 4ft. 6in. long, 20s. CARPET SWEEPERS, 10s. 6d. A large Stock on hand. Every description repaired. The Trade supplied.

[914

IF A MAN DOES HIS DUTY HE NEEDN'T DESPAIR. Song written by C. J. ROWE. Music by J. L. HATTON. Free by post for 18 stamps.

THE CAUSE OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS. New Song. Words by Dr. CARPENTER. Music by J. L. HATTON. Free by post for 18 stamps. N.B.—Performed (by desire) three times in one evening by the Buxton Brass Band.

REST. Sacred Song. By MISS LINDSAY (Mrs. J. W. Bliss). Post free for 18 stamps. "Simple, exquisite music, allied to very beautiful words."—*Vide Civil Service Gazette.* "Likely to become one of the most popular of her sacred compositions."—*Vide City Press.* "A most expressive and beautiful sacred song."—*Weekly Review.* "Deserves popularity."—*Wesleyan Times.*

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London: Published only by ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington Street. Order of all Musicsellers.

1870.—A LIST of the NEWEST PIANOFORTE PIECES and SONGS just issued. Gratis and postage free.

London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington Street.

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THE MUSICAL ART-UNION,

under the Sanction and Control of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The PRIZES at the approaching Distribution will consist of valuable PIANOFORTES, and other Musical Instruments, Books, &c. Tickets (1s. each) and prospectuses can be had of any of the agents, or direct from the offices, 22, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., on sending stamps or Post Office Order made payable to Wm. A. Smith, at the Charing Cross Office.

The following are some of the Agencies:—

Birmingham—Mr. Barber, 17, Islington, Broad Street, and Miss Woodcock, 21, Cannon Street. *Banbury*—Mr. Walford, High Street. *Burton-on-Trent*—Mr. Owen, 101, High Street. *Buxton*—Mr. Bates, Bookseller. *Derby*—Messrs. Pike and Son, Corn Market. *Leamington*—Mr. Beck, Upper Parade. *Longton*—Mr. F. S. Wright, Bookseller. *Manchester* and *Stockport*—Messrs. Turner and Son, Music Dealers. *Newcastle-under-Lyme*—Mr. Dilworth. *Stafford*—Messrs. Wright, Booksellers. *Stoke-on-Trent*—Mr. Woolley, 63, Liverpool Road. [980

PERAMBULATORS, 30s., 42s. Rocking Horses, 21s., 30s. Nursery Yachts, 30s., 42s. Baby Jumpers, 10s. Croquet, 15s., 18s., 21s. Clubs and Schools supplied, &c.—Mead and Co., Old Mansion House, 73, Cheapside, London. [878

BIRMINGHAM HORSE SHOW.—£630 in PRIZES.

—The FIFTH GREAT HORSE SHOW will be held in BINGLEY HALL, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, August 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th. Admission:—On Tuesday, from Nine to Four, 5s.; after Four, 1s. On Wednesday, from Nine to Two, 2s. 6d.; after Two, 1s. On Thursday and Friday, 1s. For Excursion Trains see the Companies' bills and time tables. [981

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, in greatest variety, and of best quality, may be had at lower prices than from any other House in the Midland Counties, from

ROUTLEDGE (LATE THOMAS), [626

23, BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

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MANUFACTURED by JOHN HEAPE, 36, Ludgate Hill, Birmingham, Wholesale and Retail, from 12s. 6d. to 60s. The CAVENDISH, in Sets or separately, of Improved Make and Quality. Croquet Stands, Seats, Bowling Green Bowls, &c.

N.B.—The largest and most varied Stock in the Midland Counties for selection. [789

WILLIAM WOODWARD,

GENERAL STEREOTYPER AND ELECTROTYPER, 1, NEW MEETING STREET, (Opposite Bull Street), BIRMINGHAM. [432

All Orders executed in the first style of workmanship.

CROQUET. CROQUET. CROQUET.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND from 7s. 6d. to 100s. per Set. CROQUET STANDS, BALLS, MALLETS, &c., may be had separately. Descriptive Price Lists on application.

GREEN AND SKITTLE BOWLS.

JOHN BURGESS AND SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS.

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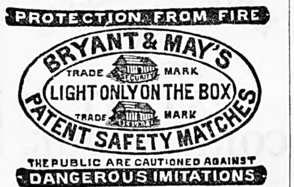

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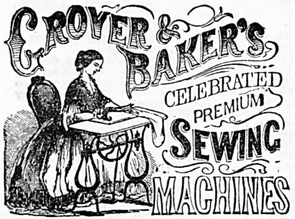

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COCOATINA is the highest class of Cocoa or Chocolate that can possibly be produced. It has been celebrated many years for purity, flavour, strength, unvarying quality, and solubility.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious and perfectly digestible Cocoa." It is absolutely free from sugar or any admixture, the "excess of fatty matter" being extracted without prejudice to flavour or nutritive quality, thus forming a soothing, invigorating, perfectly digestible, and delicious beverage.

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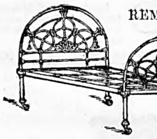

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Price £4 4s.; With stand, to work by hand or foot, £5. 5s.

This is the most simple, effective, and PERFECT MACHINE MADE, and is equally efficient by hand or foot.

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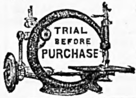

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THE GREAT REMEDY of the day is Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE; a few doses will cure all incipient cases. Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of Chlorodyne render it of vital importance that the public should obtain the *genuine*, which is now sold under the protection of Government authorising a stamp bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," without which none is genuine. See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the *Times*, July 16, 1864. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.—Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

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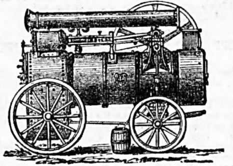

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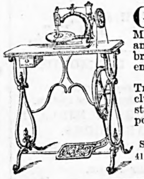

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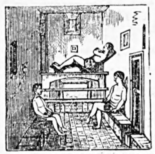

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Those ladies who have not yet used the Glenfield Starch are respectfully solicited to give it a trial, and carefully follow out the directions printed on every package, and they will say, like the Queen's laundress, it is the finest Starch they ever used. [846

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